

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLAND, MICHIGAN.



won't always bring the desired result, but a well-worded and attractively displayed advertisement inserted in this paper is sure to be a paying investment. We have a fine line of display type, and give careful attention to our advertising columns. Shrewd merchants know a good thing when it comes their way.

This very latest fashion of the drink habit is the strait jacket.

If the heart be divided, the working power will be small. A wholehearted confidence in the event is the secret of all efficient service.

The cow with the crumpled horn that tossed poor Gladstone all forlorn is providing relief for Liberal enthusiasts, who have paid high prices for its skin in which to have favorite volumes bound.

Mr. Crews, of Santa Rosa, Cal., has gone to San Quentin for life, for the murder of his uncle. It was a cold-blooded murder, but the jury evidently desired to be gentle with one who had so recently lost a relative.

Every President of the United States has either been a lawyer or a soldier or both. Has this been exactly fair to the other professions? Why shouldn't a successful doctor, a reverend divine, or a learned professor be given a chance?

Joy does not seem to enter largely into the life of a Mexican soldier. If he does not run away from the brigands he is shot. If he does run away the Government shoots him. To throw up his job and scotch north across the Rio Grande must be an impulse hard to resist.

While France is worrying about a crisis and a scandal at home, away off in Dahomey there is more trouble. The dusky king is potting soldiers of the republic, and Amazons about the evening camp-fire plan how they will trim their winter baggies with imported French scalp-locks.

It is now established that the proper ingredients of a French duel are: Item, two infuriated statesmen; item, two pistols, small; item, one tape measure, 200 yards long and stretchable; item, one camera, kodak preferred; item, one barrel of salt tears; item, a world-resounding laugh.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., pays the official slayer of dogs 25 cents for each unattached and unwagging tail laid on the City Clerk's desk. This method of reckoning canine mortality is unique, but it seems to be in the nature of special legislation in favor of the dog to whom nature denied the boon of a caudal appendage, or who in the stern battle of life may have lost it. Dogs with tails have grounds for an injunction.

The manner in which estates melt away and are recast to fit the coffers of the lawyers concerned has excited, among other things, the suggestion that the gates of the penitentiary will swing open for some of the lawyers. The suggestion is cheering, but delusive. Penitentiary gates do not do this sort of thing. If they swing open for the benefit of the lawyers, it will be that the pauperized heirs may be chucked through as a punishment for not having more to be robbed of.

More reprehensible than the idiotic practice of discharging "unloaded" firearms is that of locking children in a house while parents or guardians seek pleasure elsewhere. The latest instance of the terrible danger from the latter source comes from a town in Tennessee, where three children were imprisoned in their home while their parents sought agreeable pastime at some neighbors. On their return they found their dwelling had been burned and that their offspring had perished in the flames. Sympathy for parents who make themselves responsible for such casualties is misplaced. Only the severest condemnation, if not punishment, should be added to any grief which they may suffer. They deliberately jeopardize the lives of their helpless progeny that they may indulge their selfish propensities for amusement.

The experience of Charles Griggs of Chicago with the grade-crossing juggernaut ought to serve as a valuable suggestion to citizens in general. Being caught between trains running from opposite directions, death seemed unavoidable. He escaped by leaping vertically into the air, landing on the pilot. His nervous system is

shattered, but not a bone was broken, and he may recover. At any rate he was not crushed into an unrecognizable mass, so many others have been. Here, then, is an expedient that gives a man one chance in a million for his life when run down by the juggernaut—leap high into the air.

The grain car sweepers of Minneapolis have been making so much money for some time that high officials of the roads centering there have been tempted to resign and sweep cars. So the roads have decided to stop it, that they may retain the services of valued assistants. Some of the sweepers have yielded to temptation and filled their sacks from the loaded cars which were left unlocked. When the millers discovered their shortage they were not delighted. The grain receivers were somewhat put out, and all have joined hands in an attempt to have the State establish a sampling bureau, to take samples and seal the cars. The railroad companies have promised to keep sweepers out of the yards and will employ more watchmen to guard the yards. The same action can be taken at other railroad terminals with profit both to the miller and the wheat shippers.

It would be a mercy to the unhappy wretch who once wore the championship belt in the pugilistic ring and a genuine service to civilization if somebody would gather in and lock up John Lawrence Sullivan. Whisky has completed the ruin of what little mind he ever had, and he is now at large a driving and dangerous giant. He will do murder or worse some of these fine days if he be not soon confined. The blame for this revolting exhibition of brutalized humanity does not rest on the broad shoulders of John L. himself. He is what the Lord and a long course of riotous living have made him. To succeed he was an arrogant but generally good-natured brute. In defeat he is a sulky and irresponsible guerrilla. He is fit for murder or worse, and his crimes, if he commit crime, will be upon the ruffians who are making money by carrying him about the country on exhibition.

If the ship-builders and mariners who have been grappling with the problem of greater speed in ocean transportation will kindly read the reports of recent accidents on the stormy Atlantic it may occur to them that there are still other problems to be solved. Speed is in itself one resource of safety. A vessel which crosses the ocean in eight days runs far less risk than a vessel which crosses in sixteen. But no matter how rapid the progress, so long as there is any period of it in which a boat may be exposed to danger, safety alone ought to be the first consideration. There have been immense improvements in modern steamships, but not one of these improvements can prevent such accidents as that on the steamer Nookland, which dove to 400 miles from Queenstown with a broken shaft, thumping against her ribs. Accidents of the kind are by no means very rare, and the fact is sufficient indication that the laborers in the field of nautical science have still plenty of work before them apart from the task of quickening the pace.

ORANGE JUDD, whose death was announced recently, was one of the remarkable products of American civilization; was another example of the poor boy without money and without influence working his way not only to a wide field of usefulness but into a career that brought him reputation, influence and wealth. He was the founder of the modern agricultural journal. He was a pioneer in carrying to the common people the theories of the scientists. He made the American Agriculturist one of the most influential and one of the most widely circulated farmers' papers in the world. He added to this the publication of books suited to the farmer and the stock-raiser, and contributed as much as any other one man to the progress of the farmers of this country. His paper, the American Agriculturist, up to 1873, had a rapid growth, and at that date had over 100,000 subscribers in the United States and a good constituency in Europe. Mr. Judd virtually retired from the management in that year and spent some years in Europe. On his return he went to Chicago, and established the Orange Judd Farmer. He was always a hard worker, a close student, a man dominated by special enthusiasms, and in his forty years of newspaper work accomplished a great deal of good.

Loss of Memory.
Many instances are on record of men who through illness or accident have completely lost their identity. A young workman, newly married, was knocked down by a runaway team and wounded in the head. He was conveyed to a hospital, and when he recovered his past life was a blank to him. He could not remember his name. He drifted about, living upon charity, until strong enough to work, when he secured employment, and by industry and economy acquired a snug little sum of money. One day his wife met him and threw herself into his arms. He did not remember her, but seemed delighted to meet one who had known him and could tell him of his past life, went home with her, but did not realize the relationship existing between them, and asked if she was not his sister. He was perfectly sane, but could not recall a single instance in his life prior to the time he was run down by the street. He accepted his wife, resumed his name, and they are very happy together, but the first twenty-five years of his life is still a blank to him.

BANGS ARE BECOMING, BUT THE HORRID FRIZZLE IS "ON THE LIST."

The Present Bangs Are Each and All Examples of the Survival of the Fittest—Don't Let Talk About New Hair Adjustments Bother You.

Captivating Coltures.

New York correspondence.

IFER all the talk about bangs, coronets and Greek parts, and so on is over it will still remain a fact that the girl to whom the bang is distinctly becoming is and always will be, as she always has been, a very pretty kind of girl. Indeed, she is a girl to look badly in a Greek part. She is bright enough to know it, and smart enough to bang-style of bang is a bang, and let those who can do it, or who have not the sense to see that they can't wear their Grecian effects. She stays pretty in her own particular way, retaining her own dear bang. So, here is a word about bangs.

The horrid frizzle is, let us hope, gone forever. You may have as much or as little hair in the bang as you please, and as you can, but there must be only a little curl, and no side bang at all. That is an ugly style, too. We who wear bangs may congratulate ourselves that the present bangs are each and all examples of the survival of the fittest. If your hair is very thick at the forehead, you may make just a little fringe. Curve it down in the center, for how no bang is ever out of concealer. Let it be a genuine fringe that shows the clear color of the skin where it lies over the forehead. This fringe is not curled at all, though, of course, it is not exactly straight. It is a fringe that has it naturally, you need not bother about what sort it is, but if you have to "do" it, don't risk more than one-half turn of the iron. The hair at the sides and top of the head back of the bang may be waved and worn for two reasons. First, it is more dressy, and besides, if you have put back part of a previous bang in favor of the present fringe, you will find the hair very rebellious unless it is waved. Then, too, it is a fringe that is not very thick at the forehead, in which case the waving makes it seem so.

This fringe is as becoming to-day to young girls, or to older faces that have



ARTIFICIAL.

the girlish look as it ever was, and if yours is a face to which the style is becoming don't let the talk about new hair adjustments bother you. The girl with the bang has been much talked down. She is readily imagined as either a school girl or a what-do-you-say type, or a most frivolous and artificial creature. But that need not worry you. Your bang is not that kind. A thoughtful girl of delicate oval wears the fringe charmingly. Such a head dress as I have just described goes with downcast lids and wistful mouth very sweetly. Even the very prim girl suits her style of bang and looks the more quaintly prim and sweet for it. She may not wish to adopt a Greek head dress and a Greek part. Perhaps her hair will not part, some hair doesn't, you know, and maybe she looks like the mischief with her hair parted. Besides, being just a quaint, prim girl, she does not want to peel her hair straight back and look like an uncompromising bluestocking. The bang is a happy compromise, so she cuts a tiny bit of fringe, then another above its end just covering the part of the first, and perhaps she will still have the first two or three rows of the bang on the iron. There's just the needed "relief" to the line of the brow, the contour of profile is softened, and the

as soon as we can get them. We shall get them by using glycerine with whatever we use to wash the hair, by washing it frequently and by brushing it in wearing a night-cap. When it comes down to fact, between you and me, the whole thing is got up as an excuse for the night-cap.

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FRIVOLOUS.

bang in no way takes from the charm of the precisely poised head and the demure coil at the back. This sort of girl is always daintily attractive. She has a bright, clear complexion, a good figure, well rounded neck and shoulders which she is most prudent about displaying, and she wears pretty gowns, and all with an air, from the top of her moderate bang to the soles of her moderate shoes, of not bothering or caring desperately about her dress or getting up anyhow. Now, how would that type of girl be improved by a change in her head-dress?

There, too, is the pretty girl who is a bit frivolous. She is naturally and unconsciously frivolous as a bang is light-hearted. Would you spoil her pretty face by putting classic touches to her head and parting her hair, or would you abolish her bang and leave her with straight back hair? Such a girl will cut a bang about the level of the crown of her head, thereby getting rid of a lot of hair and making the coil at the back smaller and less calculated to interfere with the graceful outline of her head. The first two or three rows of the bang are tiny short lengths, and those further back are longer, so that they will not stand up and spoil the outline. The first fringes are slightly turned by the iron, and those nearer the top of the head are almost straight, so that they lie more closely to the head. She is thus as sweet and delicately pretty as she can be, and a Greek coiffure would not suit her half so well.

most of you, do not do it. Fashions are made to adapt to you, they are not made to rule, but to serve, and if it suits your beauty you may consider them. If not, make up a fashion for yourself, or take one from some other period, or stick to the old one, like the bang, and continue looking well in your own way.

The women with long, heavy hair had better cut the lengths off. Shoulder lengths is the most convenient. It knows on the top easily, and is easy to keep curled and clean. Then, too, you are much more apt to have nice heavy hair when you get old, and need a few charms to help you to live. Above all, you will be more in the present mode. Very heavy and long hair is more of a nuisance than anything else. There is no way of doing it up, and you can't always be preventing Ophelia or Judith and let it hang.

What has been written concerning the coiffures of the fashionable women is illustrated in the accompanying pictures. It may be added that these sketches were made at the great annual Charity ball in this city, and that they are portraits of five ladies of the Four Hundred, drawn from life, in the Madison Square Garden, exactly as the original girls appeared as they posed unconsciously for the pencil of the artist. Not only are the faces of this quintette of swell girls shown with truthfulness, wearing the transient expression of the moment, but feminine readers will find in the sketches a clear notion of the new styles in low-necked gowns, as seen at this notable yearly exhibition. The subjects of portraiture sat regally



SEDATE.

In boxes, for the McAllisterian "exclusive," make it a point to sit and beam on the assemblage at the Charity ball, without mixing much with the affair. Tickets are sold you know to whomsoever will pay ten dollars apiece for them, and that makes the occasion miscellaneous. Our initiation aristocracy attends this annual ball for sweet charity's sake, but really cannot, you know, descend to be anything further than patrons and patronesses.

We are to wear night-caps again. Not content with attacking our husbands and the world at large with the new and confusing mode of going, we are going to carry a fourth and wear night-caps. The result, mark my words, will be a lot of fires. Out into the night will rush lit-up, screaming figures, with mob caps on their heads, and their dresses streaming in their backs. That is the modern modification of the old and somewhat ugly nightcap. The modern girl has discovered that the cap is merely to keep the hair smooth at the roots, and that it is very unhealthy to have all the hair curled. One should let the long ends down the back just as usual, and have the cap tied under the chin, set back of the bang, and with a ruffle all around the face, and a bow under the chin. No woman will have the presence of mind to carry a creature so gotten up down a ladder, or I don't know anything of human nature. As a matter of fact, it is of importance to keep the hair smooth at the roots. That is, since glossy locks are to be the rule



PRIM.

as soon as we can get them. We shall get them by using glycerine with whatever we use to wash the hair, by washing it frequently and by brushing it in wearing a night-cap. When it comes down to fact, between you and me, the whole thing is got up as an excuse for the night-cap.

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Important Letter.
In the diary of George M. Dallas, formerly United States Minister to Russia, occurs a story which, as the writer remarks, illustrates the extent to which, in monarchical countries, the most important matters are subject to imperial whims. The incident, it should be said, occurred more than fifty years ago.

The Empress, having written a letter to her father, gave it to a servant to put into the hands of a courier, then waiting to start. The servant, misunderstanding the order, deposited the letter in the postoffice, and the mistake was not discovered until five or six hours had elapsed. In the meantime the regular mail for Russia, and, indeed, all western Europe, was made up and dispatched.

As soon as the Empress was told what had been done, she sent an express to command the whole mail, bag and baggage, back to St. Petersburg. About fifteen hours were lost. Everything was rechecked, the imperial message recovered and placed in the courier's care, and then, but not till then, the mail was allowed to resume its journey.

A Most Remarkable Case.
A San Francisco paper tells a curious story of Mr. Watson, of that city, who understands the Turkish language without having learned it. His father was a missionary in Asia Minor, and died there some time before the birth of his child. Not many months after his birth his mother returned with him to this country, and died while he was yet an infant. He received a fair education, but never devoted himself particularly to linguistic studies. Not long ago he happened to be in the office of the Turkish Consul in San Francisco, when he heard some conversation going on between the Consul and some Turkish sailors, and he noticed to his surprise that the sounds seemed familiar to him, and, listening carefully, he found that he could understand almost all that was said. He said that it seemed as though some well was removed from his comprehension or a new faculty added to his mind.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

Doings of State Dads.

Both houses of the Legislature reconvened Tuesday morning after a recess taken the previous Thursday. In the Senate, among the bills introduced was one to prohibit the issuance of free railroad passes to State officers, judges, and members of the Legislature (Alpena bill in the House). The following important measures were introduced in the House: Providing for capital punishment by hanging, and that when a verdict of murder in the first degree has been found, the jury may be sufficient to find the penalty of death (Alpena bill in the House). As neither branch of the Legislature was fully organized, the sessions in both were very brief. Wednesday Representative Barkworth (Dem.) introduced a resolution to abolish the custom of visiting committees to State institutions, but it was defeated by a vote of 33 to 34, very nearly a party one. There is a tendency toward the abolition of the legislative committee system by the Legislature. A bill introduced by the Legislature, and in the Senate for regulating the charges of express companies, to provide for intermediate sentence for criminals to amend the law, and to provide for the appointment of private secretary and executive clerk by the Governor; to amend the general election law, and to amend the law for the inspection of mining claims, and raising the tax from 120 to 150 degrees; to prohibit sentencing United States prisoners to State institutions, but it was defeated by a vote of 33 to 34, very nearly a party one. There is a tendency toward the abolition of the legislative committee system by the Legislature. A bill introduced by the Legislature, and in the Senate for regulating the charges of express companies, to provide for intermediate sentence for criminals to amend the law, and to provide for the appointment of private secretary and executive clerk by the Governor; to amend the general election law, and to amend the law for the inspection of mining claims, and raising the tax from 120 to 150 degrees; to prohibit sentencing United States prisoners to State institutions, but it was defeated by a vote of 33 to 34, very nearly a party one.

The House Thursday passed, under suspension of the rules, a bill appropriating \$50,000 additional for the Michigan exhibit at the World's Fair. In the Senate it is reported it will meet opposition, led by Senator Barker. The bill provides for two additional commissioners. Bills were introduced in both branches for the repeal of the act providing for the collection of taxes, and for the appointment of private secretary and executive clerk by the Governor; to amend the general election law, and to amend the law for the inspection of mining claims, and raising the tax from 120 to 150 degrees; to prohibit sentencing United States prisoners to State institutions, but it was defeated by a vote of 33 to 34, very nearly a party one.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Most Illustrious Order of Knighthood in Existence.

The Order of the Garter was founded in 1350 by Edward III. of England. The sovereign, its head, and the number of the knights is limited to twenty-five natives and a very small number of distinguished foreigners. As the original number has never been enlarged, this badge of distinction continues as valuable as at its first institution; and is, still, the most honorable and valuable honor which the prince can confer on his greatest subjects or allies. Men whose names are world-wide have regarded it as the greatest testimony to their merit to have the garter of the order draped around their loins by the hands of England's sovereign. Even the mightiest potentates esteem it a distinguished privilege to be admitted to this honor. In 1871 Victoria installed Napoleon III. as a member of the order, and with her own hands, much to the offense of many of her staid subjects, tied the garter on his leg at a session of the chapter held specially for the purpose.

The historian Hume gives the following account of the institution of the Order of the Garter, though he declares that it is not supported by any authentic authority: "At a court ball a favorite of Edward, commonly supposed to be the Countess of Salisbury, dropped her garter, and the king, observing some of the courtiers to smile as if they thought he had not obtained this favor merely by accident, upon which he called out, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense'—evil to him that evil thinks. Another author declares that the king tied the garter around his own leg and wore it during the remainder of the evening; and as every incident of gallantry among those ancient warriors was magnified into a matter of great importance he constituted the Order of the Garter in commemoration of this event, and gave these words as the motto of the order." This origin, though frivolous, is not unsuitable to the manner of the times; and it is indeed difficult by any other device to account for the somewhat singularly unmeaning terms of the motto or for the peculiar badge of the garter which seems to have no reference to any purpose either of military use or ornament.

Lots of Sense in This.

While a lot of editors and philanthropists are wondering what is to become of the Indians of Alaska, in the increasing frequency of the encounters with the white men, the government has quietly solved the problem by introducing about 200 reindeer. The trouble of all American Indians, as whites encroach upon their territory, is that the game, on which they subsist, is killed or frightened away, and the redskins must either starve or steal, the last named condition implying a deplorable amount of fighting and killing. Indians with proper food supply never make trouble. Across the border in Siberia, some redskins, about as wild as our own, live peaceably by the aid of their reindeer herds; if the animals are domesticated in Alaska, where all the conditions are similar to those of Siberia, the nation will be spared some meaner Indian war than it ever yet has had, and the natives will slowly become civilized. A full stomach is an absolute requisite to civilization.

An Extraordinary Law suit.

One of the most peculiar lawsuits in the history of the country was one instituted against the postmaster of Syracuse in 1848. The postmaster refused to deliver a newspaper to a Miss Felton, to whom it was addressed, without the payment of letter postage, the sender having placed upon it the initial letter of his name. Miss Felton sued the postmaster for the value of the paper, and a justice of the peace awarded her a cent. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court, and the defendant \$2.25. The postmaster carried the case to the Court of Common Pleas, which affirmed the judgment, with additional costs of \$92.95. Thence the case went to the Supreme Court of the State, which added \$17.65 to the judgment before rendered, and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals. This court affirmed the original judgment, adding an additional cost, making it all \$130.50. The Supreme Court of the United States was then appealed to, where Mr. Seward argued the case.

Electricity Progress.

In 1859 Bonelli devised a method of using electricity in weaving.

In 1858 efforts to lay the cable failed on account of a severe storm.

An electric time-ball set up in Cornhill, London, by French, in 1856.

The laying of the Atlantic cable was begun at Valentia, Ireland, in 1857.

The Atlantic cable was first projected in 1858 by Cooper, Field, and others.

THE MOLE IS FIERCE.

This Underground Worker Is the Most Savage of the Four-footed Kind.

"What is the fiercest animal in the world?" asked a Washington Star writer of a zoologist.

"The mole," he replied. "You are surprised, but such, in my opinion, is the fact. People ordinarily look upon the mole as a sluggish and harmless creature, spending its life in groping blindly underground. As usual, the popular idea is a mistaken one. The mole is in reality the most ferocious and most active of animals. Imagine it magnified to the size of a tiger and you would have a more terrible beast than the world has ever seen. Though with defective powers of vision and therefore incapable of following its prey by sight, it would be a more powerful conception, springing this way and that, as it is, leaping with lightning quickness upon any creature which it met, rending it to pieces in a moment, devouring the yet warm and bleeding flesh and instantly seeking, with hunger insatiable, for a fresh victim. This creature would, without hesitation, devour a serpent twenty feet in length, and so tremendous would be its voracity that it would eat twenty or thirty such snakes in the course of a day. With one grasp of its teeth and a single clutch of its claws it could disembowel an ox, and if it should happen to enter a fold of sheep or an inclosure of cattle, it would kill them all for the mere lust of slaughter.

"Let two such animals meet and how terrible would be the battle! Fear is a feeling which the mole seems never to entertain. In conflict with an adversary of its own kind its efforts are exclusively directed to injuring its opponent, without regard for its own protection. An examination of the skeleton of a mole will repay your trouble, so wonderful is its adaptation of structure to its manner of life. It looks like a veritable machine for digging and it has several accessory bones which are not found in any other living beast, being discovered only in certain fossil forms.

"The mole is gifted with incredible activity. It pursues the earth-worms on which it chiefly feeds with an energy that is untiring, and what it has caught one, it devours the prey like a starving tiger, rending it with its powerful claws and teeth. Occasionally it will capture a bird and tear it into fragments, devouring eagerly the bleeding flesh. During the latter part of June Mr. Mole falls in love, and in his attachments he is as furious as in all other phases of his nature. At that period he cannot meet another male of his kind without fighting, very often to the death. He constructs a bridal chamber for his chosen spouse at the intersection of two of his tunnels, so that there is more than one way of escape for herself and the young ones in case danger threatens. This chamber is partially filled with dried grass for a couch, and it is always at some distance from Mr. Mole's dwelling proper.

"The subterranean dwelling of Mr. Mole is a wonderful labyrinth. No human being could very well find his way about in it, supposing that its dimensions were sufficiently magnified to admit his passage through the maze of tunnels. The latter compose a network as complicated as that of the sewers of a metropolis. It must not be imagined that the animal burrows at random. On the contrary, it works on a well-defined system, though how it forms its burrows in such admirably straight lines, always laboring in the blackest darkness, is a mystery.

"The home of the beast is in a hill-side under the shelter of some tree or bank, so as to be inconspicuous. Here is its center of operations from which regular roads lead off in different directions to its feeding grounds. If you dig into the hillside you discover a very elaborate and wonderful structure. The central apartment of the dwelling is a nearly spherical chamber, around which run two circular passages, one on a level with the ceiling and the other at some height above. The upper circle is much smaller than the lower one. Five short and nearly vertical passages connect these galleries with each other. When Mr. Mole enters his house from one of the tunnels he has first to get into the lower gallery, thence to ascend into the upper gallery, and so descend into the chamber. However, there is another entrance to the chamber from below by a passage which dips downward from the middle of the spherical room, then curving upward and finally opening into one of the bigger tunnels or highroads. Of these highroads there are seven or eight.

"Owing to the peculiar habits of the mole comparatively little is known about the animal and his ways. The use of this labyrinth and complicated system of tunnels, the latter usually extending over, or rather under, a very great space of ground, is in some degree a mystery. One object of the arrangement is doubtless that the owner, in case of alarm, shall be able to make his escape. By the continual pressure of the animal's feet the walls of the chamber and passages are rendered smooth, hard and polished, so that the roof will not fall in even after the most severe storm. The mole can swim excellently, and it often sinks wells for the purpose of obtaining water to drink. In fact, it possesses most varied accomplishments, and I consider that in point of ferocity, activity and voracity it is superior—even to the great cats of the tropics."

A Gigantic Saw.

Some \$35,500 has been expended in the construction of a gigantic saw for the armor-plate department of the Homestead mill, Pittsburgh. It weighs 110 tons, and will cut a nickel-steel armor plate as an ordinary saw does a plank—from eight to thirty tons, and sometimes twenty-nine feet long and six inches thick. The saw has a blade seven and one-half feet in diameter, geared from above and revolving horizontally, and with it an angular slab of solid nickel-steel, weighing about a dozen tons, is taken off like the slab of a pine log.

The modern barbecue comes down to us from an ancient habit of roasting missionaries. —Dallas News.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Traded Houses Just in Time—An Old Nail Caused Years of Suffering—A West Branch Woman Boards a Stolen Clock Two Years.

From Far and Near.

An "anti-traitors" society has been organized at Bay City.

Wm. Tucker, a young Alpena man, was seriously injured internally in a lumber camp near Duluth.

Upon his retiring from office, Sheriff Paddock, of Ingham county, was presented with a \$35 Montana wolf robe by Mason people.

Diphtheria is reported at Warren. People are kicking over the fact that the funerals of the victims of the malady are public.

The lighthouse at Thunder Bay has finally closed. It was kept up longer than usual this year on account of the Ann Arbor line's ferries.

The D. S. S. & A. Road will hereafter run through Straits to Detroit via Mackinac City, and several new passenger trains will go into commission.

A Bay Mills man was found near the Sault almost frozen to death. He was lying in deep snow, without shoes or coat. A good-sized jag was the cause.

The largest charter membership a Pythian Lodge ever started off with was the one organized at Midland the other day. The membership was seventy.

It is now said that several Finlanders made the significant remark that Dan McKay would not live another year. Dan is the man who was found at Whitlake, near Manistique, hanged to a crisp.

Edward Baum, who lives near Saginaw, colored and blind, was kept up the other day. He has lived there since 1850, and answered with his own hands some twenty letters of congratulation in one day.

The store known as the "Red Store," at Weldon Creek, Mason county, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. The fire is thought to have come from a passing train. The loss amounts to several thousand dollars.

J. E. Fones, a former resident of Pinckney, has for seventeen years been troubled with a lame leg. Several days ago physicians took out of his leg a rusty nail an inch and a half long, which had caused all his suffering.

Farmers near Holly have for some time believed that they didn't, as a rule, get the best of the bargain in trading horses with a certain firm. The other day one farmer traded a horse to the firm, and got \$1 to boot. As soon as one member of the above firm had taken the horse it dropped dead.

E. H. Loveless and wife, of West Branch, fought a bloody battle on a Lake City street the other day. Two sons of Mr. Loveless were in the fray. The husband also took a hand in the fray. The man was arrested, but upon his promise to behave, was set free. But he immediately went for his wife again, and then was jailed again.

W. H. Cummings, a Bay City traveling man, at West Branch two years ago lost a woman, and from overcast time after that he kept his eye open for the cloak upon reaching the little town. The other day he heard that a certain woman was wearing a new cloak, which had not been purchased at West Branch. He called on her, and she told him that she had stolen it. The woman said she kept it hidden for two years, fearing some one would recognize it as the stolen article.

The recent blizzard sent the mercury to 16 degrees below zero at Marquette; two residents died from overcast time after that he kept his eye open for the cloak upon reaching the little town. The other day he heard that a certain woman was wearing a new cloak, which had not been purchased at West Branch. He called on her, and she told him that she had stolen it. The woman said she kept it hidden for two years, fearing some one would recognize it as the stolen article.

The Polish population of Alpena consists of about 10 families.

Dryden will try to raise the Old Independence and her cargo, sunk almost half a century ago in the river above the lighthouse at the Sault.

Mrs. Julia Fiske, of Putnam township, near Pinckney, took Paris green with suicidal intent, but will recover. She is said to be morally deranged.

At Ironwood Gust Norquist, a clerk in the State Prison, was committed to the State Prison for embezzlement. Now he sues the latter for \$5,000 for alleged malpractice.

JOHN HEATLEY, formerly a prominent Bay City resident, who took up his residence at Jackson for embezzlement, is now employed in the blacksmith department at the prison.

The Michigan crop report for January shows that during the first half of December the wheat plant was wholly unprotected by snow, but since then the ground has been fairly well covered. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed in December was 1,374,419, and for the five months, August 1 to December 31, 1,111,615 bushels, it being 750,000 bushels less than for the same months in 1891. There is a decline in farm products from one year ago. The following are the average prices in the State Jan. 1: Wheat, 65 cents; corn, 45 cents; oats, 35 cents; hay, \$8.25 per ton; cattle, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; fat hogs, \$5.50; dressed pork, \$7.25. Wheat is 22 cents lower than one year ago, corn 2 cents lower, and hay \$2.61 per ton lower.

At Iron Mountain a deal was closed for the sale of a large tract of pine in Dickinson and adjoining counties by the Metropolitan Lumber Company to the Ford River Lumber Company. Consideration, \$150,000.

In his report to the State Board of Health Secretary Baker says that the predilection for the use of cold water for the prevention of cholera would be recompensed through the lessening of other diseases has been verified in Michigan, where sickness statistics for the last three months show a remarkable lessening throughout the entire list of diseases.

Four drunken lumbermen, while passing through Posen, in the State, to Alpena, shot and seriously wounded a boy. They were arrested.

Bank Commissioner Sherwood has reported a consolidated statement of the condition of the State banks and trust companies of Michigan as shown by reports made at the close of business Dec. 3. The aggregate capital stock was \$1,109

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author and not necessarily by the name of the contributor. The name of the contributor will be published only on the side of the paper. It is particularly requested that the name of the contributor be given in full, and that the name of the contributor be given in full, and that the name of the contributor be given in full.

GOD—remembered only himself and his family while living, and only his family while dying. He was not a philanthropist, and never pretended to be.

MRS. DE LESSEPS, who ought to know, claims that her husband, the great canal man, is 87 years of age. If so he has little to fear from prosecution.

CRIMINALS are again coming into fashion, and man, vain man, the lord of creation, is preparing to slide off the sidewalk and dispute the right of way with the street cars.

WHETHER or not the Chinese are civilized enough to poke holes in the statutes of their adopted country may be a question. But they can easily hire the necessary grade of civilization to do it for them.

MODESTY is one of the characteristics of Kansas. J. B. Watson is honored as the richest man in her boundaries, and yet he has only a trifle of three millions to his name—hardly enough to win him recognition in New York.

THE Los Angeles School Board consists of four Democrats, four Republicans and a woman allied as much to one party as the other. Or, to be deferential to truth and candid as to the fair sex, the Los Angeles School Board consists, to all intents and purposes, of one woman.

CORBETT has been saying that he was trying to be both a pugilist and a gentleman. Had he refrained from that fatal error to which the great are prone, the error of writing letters, perhaps somebody knowing little either of pugilists or gentlemen would have believed him.

A CHICAGO man wants to exhibit 15,000 pairs of jack rabbits at the World's Fair for the purpose of building up an export business with Europe. The jack rabbit is an animal that looks like the mule on a small scale, destroys property like the locust, breeds like the fly and tastes like the hawk.

LONDON went down to Haderewski, and one woman in the abounding exuberance of her ideas threw herself at his feet at the close of his farewell show. But the musician did not forget that he was a gentleman. With self-sacrifice little short of heroic he refrained from stepping on the creature.

Some of the Atlantic steamer lines have abolished the steerage department. This means, rather than the suppression of the steerage passenger, that hereafter himself, his poverty, and his microbes will travel in company with other passengers. The occasion does not seem conducive to expressions of gratitude.

WHEN the bewildering news comes from Calcutta that the Muzum-Mulik, brother of Afzul-Ul-Mulik, reigning sovereign of Chitral, has defeated the forces of Sher Afzul Khan, the usurper, who murdered Afzul-Ul-Mulik last November and took possession of the throne of Chitral, we get some idea of the exceeding toughness of the Atlantic cable.

THE eye of prophecy can easily look into the future and see the actresses of the land clustered about the metal toes of Ada Rehan at the World's Fair. The ear of prophecy can hear the remarks, tinged with sisterly acrimony, setting forth that the honor of being immortalized in silver had been offered to each of them before, with evident chagrin, it struck the Rehan bargain.

THE reason assigned by the coal barons for putting up the price of coal was that the miners were to receive increased pay, but word comes from Wilkes-Barre that the miners there are idle, are without food, and that the demands made upon the charitable are greater than they have been for many years. Therefore, only the barons and not the workmen are being benefited by the advance. This being the case, let the authorities begin work without further delay.

MRS. CAROLINE MCC. EVERHARD, President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, believes that, in order to maintain always the identity of man and wife, instead of saying "Mr. and Mrs. John Jones" one should always say "Mr. John and Mrs. Jane Jones." With the Jones family that idea might answer very well, but when it came to saying "Mr. Alexander Obenhausner and Mrs. Caroline McCloskey Everhard," for instance, a patient and long-suffering public would be very apt to kick.

MR. TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, apparently cannot stop praising the czar. He has acquired the habit, hopelessly. And yet all the czar did for him was to tender him a square meal, his call having coincided with his royal dinner hour. Mr. Gerber, of Omaha, visited Russia and received much more marked attention. He was furnished an escort all the way to Siberia and given employment in the mines for a stated tenure of fifteen years. But Mr. Gerber came back, and the most intent listener has not heard him say a word akin to extolling the czar.

THE Philadelphia City Hall before it reaches completion will have ab-

sorbed some \$10,000,000 more than the original estimate of its cost. And only a couple of centuries ago the site of the whole blessed town was secured by William Penn for a blanket or two. There is quite a discrepancy here in point of frugality, but in another respect there is remarkable similarity. Penn skinned the original landholders as thoroughly as he could, and many of his descendants are applying equally drastic treatment to the landholders of today. Brotherly love is a big thing in Philadelphia. Yea, verily!

LIKE John Brown's soul, woman goes marching on. In Pittsburgh Mrs. Henderson smashes her son-in-law's nose with a heavy ruler and knocks his brother down with her fist. At Martin's Ferry, O., Mrs. Motz, having been legally punished for writing a malicious book, starts to get even with one of her prosecutors, is arrested en route, and several pounds of dynamite, caps, and fuses are found concealed on her person. The irrepressible female is surging to the front, and you can't stop her. Men must get out of her way or they will be swept violently aside or crushed to flatness. There are no flies on the coming woman, and the passing man should lose no time in yielding full appreciation to this interesting fact in natural history.

GEN. MILES' talk about British war vessels on the lakes has naturally filled responsible officials at Washington with astonishment at his recklessness. If the government of Great Britain should choose to take official notice of a hostile declaration by a high officer of the army of the United States, it is difficult to see how Gen. Miles can escape the discipline necessary to maintain the subservience of the military to the civil department of the Republic. It is no part of the duty of army officers to deliver sensational opinions about matters appertaining to the relations of this country with other countries. If Great Britain or Canada should attempt to violate treaty stipulations with the United States no individual officer of the American army need be unduly troubled with sense of personal responsibility concerning it.

GRANVILLE S. INGRAHAM's bequest, for a hospital for the sick poor of Chicago is a provision which even the socialists cannot quarrel with. Such an institution is needed now, and Mrs. Ingraham should lose no time in settling upon a convenient location and getting the hospital ready for the reception of patients. It is to be hoped, when it is finally established, that its management will always be in harmony with the Christlike impulse that inspired its foundation. It should be a place where no long consultations are held while an unfortunate is dying for want of care. No man afflicted with epilepsy should ever be turned from its doors to be jolted and frozen to death in the patrol wagon. No thinly clad mother should be sent out from its warmth to walk through the bitter cold till her babe freezes stiff in her arms. Like the street car, it should always have room for one more, and be run not by political machinery but by humanity.

THE railroad construction of the year just passed in the United States is footed up as 4,062 miles, which is about 10 per cent. less than the total for 1891, and less than a quarter of the 12,983 miles of track credited to 1887. But it slightly exceeds the total for 1884, and is one-third larger than that of 1885; and as much work was done in this direction as needed for the legitimate extension of traffic. The course of railroad building shows that at any time within the last quarter of a century the work has proceeded fully as fast as wanted by the people, and in many cases has gone ahead of the demand. As there is more capital available now than a few years ago, it is safe to conclude that new track has been laid down this year wherever it was really needed.

Two small boys signaled a street car, and when it stopped it was noticed that one boy was lame. With much solicitude the other boy helped the cripple aboard the car, and after telling the conductor to go ahead returned to the sidewalk. The lame boy braced himself up in his seat so that he could look out of the car window, and the other passengers observed that at intervals the little fellow would wave his hand and smile. Following the direction of his glances the passengers saw the other boy running along the sidewalk, straining every muscle to keep up with the car. The passengers watched his pantomime in silence for a few blocks, and then a gentleman asked the lame boy who the other boy was.

"My brother," was the prompt reply. "Why does he not ride with you in the car?" was the next question. "Cause he hasn't any money," answered the lame boy, sorrowfully. It is needless to say the little runner was speedily invited into the car, and the sympathetic questioner not only paid his fare but gave the boy a quarter besides.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN ON THE PRESS.

An Adaptation—Experienced—Dodging the Question—Geographical—For Effect, Etc., Etc.

AN ADAPTATION. Lives of great men oft remind us We can make our lives sublime If we leave no debts behind us And come promptly up to time. —[New York Herald.

EXPERIENCED. Maud—What is the best way to manage a birthday party? Edith—I don't know. Ask Miss Old-un—she's had so many of them.

DODGING THE QUESTION. Miss Roxie Goldust—Would you think I was more than twenty? Upon Downes (evasively)—I think you are more than all the world—to me.

GEOGRAPHICAL. Teacher—Do you know what a State is? Little Girl—Yes'm. Our house is in one.

Teacher—Yes? Little Girl—That's 'cause mamma is away on a visit, an' the new girl doesn't know where to put things. —[Good News.

FOR EFFECT. The next day after the wedding. "I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for \$3,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?" "Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word." —[Detroit Free Press.

A COMING QUANDARY. Teacher (Of a class of physics)—Of what is paper now chiefly made? Pupil—Of wood.

Teacher—Is the world's supply of wood inexhaustible? Next Pupil—It is not. It is consumed in the arts and manufactures many times faster than it grows.

Teacher—Then what will the world use for a substitute when the wood is all gone? Third Pupil—Paper. —[Chicago Tribune.

MIGHT JUST AS WELL HAVE LOST. Bunker—Nice hat of yours. Hill—Yes. That hat cost me \$5.

Bunker—I thought you won it on the election. Hill—Did I bet with my wife. —[Clothier and Furnisher.

A SERIOUS FAULT. "Do you think my son will ever make an artist?" asked a fond parent of the painting-master. "Well, sir," replied the teacher, cautiously, "I think there would not be the slightest doubt of his becoming a great artist if he were not unfortunately color-blind."

NOT A SUCCESS. Inventor—What do you think of my flying machine? Capitalist—If it, it doesn't carry me away.

TWO INDEFINITE. The Voice from the Telephone—Is this Mr. Titters? Titters—Yes; who are you?

The Voice from the Telephone (sweetly)—Your fiance, love. Titters—Excuse me, but I am a little more explicit? —[Chicago News Record.

TAUGHT HOW TO SHOOT. The young idea how to shoot," he taught, And with success, to me he proudly said, 'Twas true; for, as he spoke, as quick as thought A paper pellet hit him in the head.

THE REASON. "Do you wear eye-glasses because you look better with them?" asked Miss Pert. "I wear them because I know I look better with them," answered the short-sighted man, sadly.

"Your money or your life," said the gentleman at the safe of the revolver. "But, my dear man, I can't give you either," protested the victim. "They both belong to my wife."

VERY CONSCIENTIOUS. Student—Waiter, where is my bill? Man of the World—That is not the way to ask for it. You should say, "Waiter, I would like to settle my account."

Student—Indeed! Well, I am sorry to say that I am not such an accomplished liar as to be able to make that statement. —[Flegende Blaetter.

EXPLAINED IN PART. Tanks—What led you to suspect last night that I had been drinking? Mrs. T—I can't imagine, unless possibly it was the fact that you were drunk. —[Buffalo Quips.

WONDERFUL FLIES. At the Post Office. Postmaster—What a wonderful insect this is! Lohmann has just sent me a telegram in which he says that a cask of honey is on its way to me, and I'm hanged if there is not a swarm of flies already at the post office window waiting for it. —[Flegende Blaetter.

THE P. S. BOTHERED HER. "Haven't you written that letter yet, Anne?" "Yes, George, dear. That is, all except the postscript. I'm trying to think of something to say in it." —[Harper's Bazar.

HONORS STILL EASY. Mother—The paper says a cat out West has four kittens with six legs each. What do you think of that? Little Ethel—That's—lomme see—that's twenty-four legs. Well, our cat has six kittens with four legs each, an' that's just as many. —[Good News.

A CASE OF LOCKJAW. "Lockjaw must be a very unpleasant thing to have." "It is indeed. I carry a scar in the calf of my left leg from a case of it." "Of lockjaw?" "Yes, a bull-dog and I had it together." —[Harper's Bazar.

A POPULAR TAX. Binks—I read a curious article the other day advocating a tax on beauty. Finks—Good idea. They won't have much trouble in collecting it. —[Quips.

GREEN ENOUGH. She—Did your grandfather live to a green old age?

He—Well, I should say so. He was hunched three times after he was seventy. —[Life.

MUST BE WOUND OUT. I imagine the Statue of Liberty in New York must be cold these winter days—But it is not strange, for she has had but one New Jersey all these years! —[Buffalo Quips.

A WOMAN'S DESCRIPTION. "Your little girl has red hair, hasn't she, Mrs. Minks?" "No, indeed. Her hair is a rich auburn, tinged with light terra-cotta." —[Chicago News-Record.

COLUMBUS POSTAGE STAMPS. To be on Sale for One Year and Then Withdrawn.

What is expected to be the finest lot of postage stamps ever issued is now being prepared by the American Bank Note Company for the United States Government.

The new issue will be a complete set of fifteen different values to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The designs used were nearly all taken from celebrated paintings. The two-dollar stamp is, however, after a painting by Leutze, an American artist, who has painted several pictures for the Capitol. The stamps will be on sale for one year, and then will be withdrawn from general use. As a source of revenue to the Government the new stamps are expected to be very successful on account of the purchases of the stamp collectors.

The following technical description of the new issue was given yesterday by United States Postage Stamp Agent Thomas A. H. H. "One-cent—'Columbus in Sight of Land,' after a painting by William H. Powell. On the left is an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man with beaddress and feathers. The figures are in a sitting posture. Color, antwerp blue.

Two-cent—'Landing of Columbus,' after the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Color, purple maroon.

Three-cent—'Flagship of Columbus,' the Santa Maria in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

Four-cent—'Fleet of Columbus,' the three caravels—Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina—in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultramarine blue.

Five-cent—'Columbus Soliciting Aid from Isabella,' after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Color, chocolate brown.

Six-cent—'Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona,' from one of the panels of the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington, by Randolph Rogers. On each side is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand, and in the other a statue of Isabella. Color, royal purple.

Seven-cent—'Columbus Presenting Native,' after the painting by Luigi Gregori at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Color, vandyke brown.

Eight-cent—'Columbus Announcing His Discovery,' after the painting by R. Balaca, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.

Thirty-cent—'Columbus at La Rabida,' after the painting by R. Maso, now in Madrid. Color, claret.

Fifty-cent—'Recall of Columbus,' after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Color, carbon blue.

One-dollar—'Isabella Pledging Her Jewels,' after the painting by Munoz Degra, now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon.

Two-dollar—'Columbus in Chains,' after the painting by Leutze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, tawny mineral red.

Three-dollar—'Columbus Describing His Third Voyage,' after the painting by Francisco Jaxer, now in Madrid. Color, light yellow-green.

Four-dollar—'Portraits in circles of Isabella and Columbus,' the portrait of Isabella after the well-known painting in Madrid, and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Color, carmine.

Five-dollar—'Profile of the head of Columbus,' after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir fifty-cent silver piece. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America represented by a female Indian with a crown of feathers, and on the left a figure of Liberty, both figures being in a sitting posture. Color, black.

Wind Made to Wind a Clock. The Garre de Nord, Brussels, has recently been fitted with a mechanical wonder in the shape of a clock, which, although constantly exposed to all kinds of weather, never gets out of repair, nor does it need to be wound by the hand of man. It is a perpetual time keeper of the most unique and original design, the running weight being kept in constant motion, either through the influence of gravitation, as when on the descending trip, or by the wind action on a fan attached which causes the weight to rise to a level with the top of the framework. The winding attachment is not a windmill of the regulation type, as one might suppose by the headline, but is a fan placed in a common chimney, the paddles being acted upon by the natural "up draft" or "draught." As soon as this fan has raised the "running weight" to its level, the weight, which is a wheel which throws a brake into gear, and the more rounds of cord that are added, so much more strongly does the brake act to prevent the weight from rising any higher, the checking tendency being transmitted to the fan wheel with every revolution. A simple pawl arrangement prevents the down draught from exerting any contrary influence on the fan wheel. There is not, as one might suppose on a first thought, any necessity of having a fire in the stove or fireplace of the chimney to which this odd clock is attached. The natural tendency of air is to ascend through such vents, the draught thus created being always sufficient for weight-winding purposes. The clock might be placed at the top of a hollow tree with a bottom opening, or any other place from which the wind might blow. With its present attachments this clock runs but twenty-four hours after the winding fan stops; but, by the addition of another wheel or two, might be made to run a month or two, even though the up draught were not sufficiently strong to turn the winding wheel in the meantime. The inventor is a native of Belgium. His original models were on exhibition at the two last Paris exhibitions, those of 1878 and 1889. —[St. Louis Republic.

The first A. O. U. W. lodge was instituted at Moadville, Pa., Oct. 27, 1808, with J. J. Upchurch, the father of the order, as master workman. The lodge still exists, and is known as Jefferson No. 1.

In other armies in Europe also the faded, lonesome American officer

IOWA HAS PURE MILK.

The Hawkeye Inspection System—A Good Law That Is Rigorously Enforced.

There are no pale, sickly or unhealthy babies in Iowa; they are all fat and jolly. This highly-satisfactory condition of Hawkeye infants is daily a joy to the State.

A Mother's Description. "Your little girl has red hair, hasn't she, Mrs. Minks?" "No, indeed. Her hair is a rich auburn, tinged with light terra-cotta." —[Chicago News-Record.

The pillar, for which the claim is made that the world never saw its equal in size, can trace its conception to a local remark made by Frederick Prentice, owner of the large quarries near Ashland, to Ex-Gov. Sam S. Pile.

While conversing on matters relative to monuments, the shape of obelisks, Mr. Prentice remarked that he could surpass the largest Egyptian production from among his quarries on the Bayfield shore of Chequamegon Bay, or on one of the numerous Apostle islands. To Mr. Pile it hardly seemed feasible, but the earnestness of Mr. Prentice and his declaration that if the State of Wisconsin would accept and erect the monument he would deliver it to the State without cost, for a State exhibit at the World's Fair, so impressed Mr. Pile that he opened communication with the Board of World's Fair Managers.

This correspondence, although appearing to the commission to suggest an impossibility, led them to make a visit to Ashland, and, in company with Mr. Prentice, to view the quarries. They practically accepted Mr. Prentice's generous tender, and agreed to take the stone as soon as it was broken from its bed, and move and erect the same on the grounds to be designated by the Fair officials at Chicago.

Accordingly work was commenced at once with five steam choppers and about forty men, and the work has been pushed until the large pillar was worked out.

The monolith is of Lake Superior brown stone. Mr. Prentice's first proposition to furnish the monolith was for a stone just a trifle larger than the Egyptian obelisk, which is 105 feet 7 inches, exclusive of the foundation, and 9 feet square at the base. He first intended the monolith to be 106 feet in length and 9 feet 2 inches at the base, but upon a later consideration decided to have it 115 feet long, 10 feet at the base, and 4 feet square at the top. The apex will be about 5 inches tip. The tapered monolith will rest upon a foundation of granite 10 feet high and 12 feet square.

In "charging" the little wax cylinders used upon the Edison phonograph for recording and reproducing speech or song, the singers or instrumentalists whose notes are to be recorded, are placed as closely to the large speaking horn of the phonograph as possible in a room in which all other sound is carefully excluded. If there is more than one singer or instrumentalist they are grouped in a semi-circle. Four or five, sometimes as many as seven phonographs, are arranged also in a semi-circle. The sounds are recorded on all simultaneously, but not with equal perfection, some of the cylinders being better than others. By this process, if a large number of cylinders are needed to supply all the phonographs controlled by the company, the music is simply repeated as many times as is necessary.

After testing the cylinders are then ready to be placed upon the phonographs at the railway stations, seaside resorts and other public places, where the curious audience of one drops a nickel in the slot and then smiles to himself and wanders wistfully, one does not see a small in enjoyment of the feast of song. A much more rapid process is used by Mr. Edison in his works. What is called a "master record" is made upon a single cylinder, which is used similarly to the matrix in the stereotyping process for reproducing or multiplying the cylinders as many times as may be desired.

She's a Genius. Near the town of White Oaks, N. M., lives one of the most remarkable women even of this most remarkable State. The house in which she lives, a low, white-walled adobe building covered with green vines and fitted out with rich carpets, artistic hangings, books and pictures, exquisite china and silver, and all the dainty belongings with which a refined woman loves to surround herself, was built with her own hands. The huge ranch on which it is located, with 8,000 cattle, is managed entirely by her. It is she who buys or takes up the land, selects and controls the men, buys, sells, and transfers the cattle. She is also a skillful and intelligent prospector, and found the valuable silver mine on her territory, in which she now owns a half interest. She sings charmingly, accompanying herself on the piano or guitar, and handles a cambric needle or water-color brush as dexterously as she uses an adze or a jackplane. She entertains delightfully at her home whist parties, little dances, and even an occasional German. Her name is Mrs. Barber, and she has been twice a widow. A woman who can run a ranch, build a house, manage a mine, and engineer a successful German deserves a prominent place in the ranks of women of genius.

AN INDIAN IN CONGRESS. Charles Curtis, a Quarter-Blood Kaw, Elected from Kansas.

Kansas is always doing something unexpected in political fields, and at the recent election it again did a notable act in choosing a quarter-blood Indian to represent the Fourth District, including the capital city of the State.

Charles Curtis, Congressman-elect, is the son of a quarter-blood Kaw Indian and Captain O. A. Curtis, of the Kansas Volunteers, Fifteenth Regiment.

His grandmother still lives on the reservation in the Indian Territory and is very proud of her offspring's prominence. He was born in North Topeka Jan. 23, 1890.

He was brought up by his father's parents. He was literally the architect of his own fortunes, having been a jockey until his 18th year, commencing as soon as he could manage a horse. He rode horses summers in Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Iowa, and Missouri and attended school winters, thus securing an education. In 1876 and 1877 he drove a night hack to support himself, going to school by day.

In 1878 he had the rights of majority conferred by the district court of Shawnee County. In 1879 he entered a law office and in 1884 was elected County Attorney. He received the Republican nomination for Congress last June, made a house to house canvass, and was elected by a majority of 3,000 over a fusion candidate.

A striking incident of his canvass was the appearance in his audience in the south part of his district of his Indian grandmother, who wept tears of joy at the "big talk" of Charlie. When the speech was over he went down to her and kissed her, amid the applause of the crowd. He is an eloquent speaker and has a striking appearance.

Enrol of Officers. Alluding to one or two conspicuous recent instances, the New York World says:

Neither neuralgia nor drink nor insanity nor debt is necessary to make a United States army officer feel like committing suicide. Slow promotion and lack of occupation causes many an ambitious man to occasionally wonder if life is worth living. Not otherwise very few undertake to decide practically that it is not.

Nothing is easier to demonstrate than that men who are worth anything at all must sometimes vary either their employment or their enjoyment. The profession of arms opens up the most glorious possibilities in times of war, especially in the service of a nation which is as well calculated to take care of itself as the United States. But it may prove exceedingly lonesome as it is certainly monotonous in times of peace in a country like this, where the arts of peace are always to the fore, except in the very heat of conflict.

In Germany, on the contrary, these hyacinthine would be the jolliest of fellows, having men whom they could command almost absolutely, and having for their imperial master a young fellow who may not correctly understand the first principles of campaigning, but who loves military reviews better than he loves even the empress and his children, and almost as well as he loves his all-important self.

In other armies in Europe also the faded, lonesome American officer

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Joshua the High Priest. The lesson for Sunday, Jan. 22, may be found in Zech. 3: 1-10.

POINTS IN THE LESSON. Joshua (Jesus) versus Satan. There is, in vision, the great world contention, the scene of Revelation in epitome.

Satan standing to resist. He is always so doing. Releaser is his name, and it is worth noting that the two words, "Satan" and "releaser" are one and the same in the original.

It is before the angel of the Lord; an angel, one that brings the judgment seal. Well for us if our great High Priest stand for us, then, before the throne of God.

Jesus, our great High Priest. Hath full atonement made.

When the Lord chose Jerusalem he chose it for a purpose, and that purpose determined all the events that fell to the lot of the sacred city. To be chosen of God means something in individual and church life. Indeed, it is the inner meaning of the whole Christian life. Our experiences and trials all are summed up in one thing—God's choice. And have you noted this, that the very word choice signifies, literally, to make the fires glow? "I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction."

A change of raiment is part of the new life. The high priest goes before us to the things that belong to the new creation. How about the new raiment of the new life? Is not the old raiment of the world—the not the filthy garments of the earth—earthly—satisfying to many of us? Is not, in fact, a change of raiment what the crying needs of the church of God to-day. But observe, the old, filthy garments are not cleaned, the rich apparel of God's fellowship is not new-made. It is from God: "I will clothe thee," he says; it comes from God. Put on the robe of Christ's righteousness.

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS. It is getting to be said in a hasty, careless sort of way, it seems to us, that the Bible is a kind of library from which one may choose the volume or the chapter that best suits himself or his taste, one portion being for the child, one that must be for the young, and other portions for the time being to be set aside. Consequently there are some who much desire separate lessons for the young and old respectively. Not so do we esteem the Book. Instinct with divinity, it is full of milk for babes and meat for the strong. Each chapter seems like one of those old cupboard shelves we remember from boyhood, loaded down with bread and meat, and every one of them reaching enough within reach for a full meal and to fill any man provided he come hungry. This lesson is a specimen. How rich the provision, here for every soul. It is a banquet spread for all, and the children need not wait for the "second table."

Under the vine and under the fig tree—what a delightful picture of Christian national life, home life, church life! Tell of the glad ones that used to go to school, and of the glad festival days from bowler to bowler: "Ho, there, under the vine and under the fig!" It was a happy day in anticipation of the coming One. It ought to be more joyous than ever now that the Lord is come. Cultivate gladness. Let us give the children at once into a grateful mood. There is something that deeply moves one in that little story about the news-boys gathered at the curbstone. "They were a ragged lot, but they were glad they had had the things that made them glad. 'One time I found a dime,' says one; another, 'one time I found a three-cent piece.' 'I found a whole pie once.' Then pipes up a little one scarcely out of his skirts, all eager and alert: 'One time I found half a peanut! Sure enough, thank God for the small things.' 'Look what a nice piece of bread my mother gave me with butter on it!' There is a moment's silence. Then another voice, with a real elation in it, an instant ringing out a shout: 'Look what a piece of bread my mother gave me, without butter on it!'

Something, too, for the old and pain-worn or toil-worn. It is the stone cut and graven that is most honored of the Master. There is no more to be said. It seems strange that you so near God's heart should be so afflicted in body. Said the saintly man, 'I have learned: better, I saw a building going up. Here on one side the masons took a rock, struck it but a blow or two, and tumbled the block out of the base of the stone. On the other side the cutters were at work on another piece of stone. Compared with its neighbor it seemed to fall ill. They struck it on this side and on that, chipped it at the edges and stuck their fingers in it as they worked. And again, then they told me that this rock, much cut and carved, was to be the headstone of a corner. Who knows but God may be preparing us who suffer for high places of honor on high. Why not rejoice that the Lord is near? said E. Jacobs, who told us this story, 'No cutting, no hammering there.' When the house 'exceeding magnificent' shall be builded.

And something for the preacher, or the teacher, or the Christian worker in general. Mantion Smith's life of Spurgeon, "The Essex Lad," tells a story as from the metropolitan pastor himself. It hints how "England's greatest preacher" got sudden help from the midst of the agony before us. "We were laboring at Lymington," says Mr. Spurgeon, speaking of his humble early charge in the country.

One Sunday morning, after preaching, I went home to dine with one of my congregation. The afternoon sermon, same so, close upon the heels of the morning one, that it was difficult to prepare, especially as dinner was a necessity. On that occasion I found my prearranged line of thought had all gone from me. Press my forehead as I might the missing topic would not come. Time was brief, the hour was striking, and in some alarm I told the honest farmer I could not recollect what I had intended to preach about.

"Ah," he said, "never mind, you will be sure to have a good word for us." Just as I was about to utter a block of wood fell out of the fire upon the hearth at my feet, smoking into one's eyes and nose at a great rate.

"There," said the farmer, "there's a text for you, sir, is not this a brand plucked out of the fire?"

No, I thought; it was not plucked

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1893.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, died Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, from Neuralgia of the Heart. His death was quite unexpected. One by one the veterans of the late war for the suppression of rebellion are answering the last roll-call. He was a brave, honest and able man; serving his country faithfully in every position to which he was called, and on whom no stain of treason rests.

If the signs do not fail, the four years beginning on March next, are going to be full of fun for Republicans.

From present appearances Tammany will prove too tam many for Cleveland and his friends in the New York Senatorial fight.

Cleveland is reported to be opposed to an income tax. Pretty soon the cranks will find that Cleveland has no sympathy with any of their fads.

There has been no apparent change in the condition of Mr. J. G. Blaine, since Sunday. There is every reason to believe that he is rapidly approaching the end of life.

The bonded debt of the government is made up, in round numbers, of \$800,000,000 of 4 per cent and \$25,000,000 of 2 per cent. It will not take a dozen years to wipe it out entirely.

They are actually talking in Washington of pensioning Jefferson Davis' widow; not, however, for his services to the Confederacy, but on account of his imprisonment in the Mexican war.

We are not waving the bloody shirt, but merely state as a fact that in the North, which upheld the flag and shot treason to death, President Harrison received 421,416 more votes than Grover Cleveland.—Blade.

John McKane, one of the New York electors, under indictment for grand larceny, was released under bond, to enable him attend the meeting of the electoral college and cast his vote for those other pure minded patriots, Cleveland and Stevenson.

The export of hog products from the United States, under the Walker tariff, in 1890, amounted to \$9,957,912. During the year 1892, we exported Pork to the amount of \$85,116,568. It does not seem as if the export of Pork was strangled to a great extent by the McKinley bill.

The House of Representatives adjourned on last Wednesday on account of the death of General Benjamin F. Butler, a union veteran of the war of the rebellion, and the Senate adjourned on the same day on account of the death of Senator Kenna, who had been a Confederate soldier.

Reports to the state board of health show bronchitis, rheumatism, tonsillitis, influenza and neuralgia in the order named have caused the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending January 7th. Diphtheria is reported at 45 places, scarlet fever at 65, typhoid fever at 28 and measles at 19 places.

In Evansville, Ind., the wages paid to employees in manufacturing amounted to \$1,365,000 in 1890. By 1890 they had grown to \$2,876,393. The value of manufactured products rose in the meantime from \$8,091,014 to \$11,783,672. There is not a corner of the land which has not prospered under protection.

The Democrats in the Illinois Legislature have ordered the removal of the portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Logan and Harrison from the capital buildings. They are stored in the basement. The next thing in order will be to replace them with portraits of Jeff Davis, Lee and Beauregard. "Whom the Gods destroy, they first make mad."

The *Texas Herald*, of last week, says:—"More than one-third of all the money expended by this Government is paid out for pensions. Isn't that something worth thinking of?" Paying pensions to old soldiers for their services in putting down a democratic rebellion hurts the feelings of democrats both North and South. If it was paid to them there would be no howling. The pensioners receive but one-fifth instead of one-third.

"An open confession is good for the soul." The Lansing correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press* virtually confesses that two years ago the Democrats stole the Senate, but attempts to exonerate the steel on the grounds of necessity in order to secure control of both houses. It is an old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention" but we never knew before reading this Democratic confession that necessity was the mother of thieves.—*Chicagon Tribune*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD CO., MICH.

ADJOURNED SESSION, JAN. 2, 1893.

Supervisor Sherman in the Chair. Roll called. Present John P. Hum, Geo. Fauble, J. J. Niederer, Benj. Sherman.

No quorum being present the Chairman and Clerk declare this meeting adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1893, at 9 A. M.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 3, 1893.

Supervisor Sherman in the Chair. Roll called. Wilson Hickey, J. G. Benedict, John F. Hum, Geo. Fauble, J. J. Niederer, Benj. Sherman, Chas. Silsby, P. Richardson.

Moved and supported that the bills read be placed in the hands of the committee on claims and accounts. Carried.

Moved by J. J. Niederer that all Bonds of the County Officers to be approved by the Board of Supervisors for the ensuing term, as soon as read and be placed in the hands of the special committee appointed by the Chair, and such committee to report as soon as possible. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following committee on the above motion, G. Fauble, P. Richardson and W. Hickey.

Moved and supported to adjourn till 2 P. M. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 3, 1893.

Supervisor Sherman in the Chair. Roll call, full board present.

Moved and supported that the bills read be placed in the hands of the proper committee. Carried.

Moved and supported that following resolution be accepted and adopted. Carried.

Resolved that the Board of Supervisors now in session assume all obligations as enacted by J. J. Niederer, Geo. Fauble, Benj. Sherman, Wm. T. Lewis, Chas. Silsby, P. W. Richardson, Wilson Hickey and John F. Hum. With Wayne Co. Savings Bank in regard to borrowing Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) for Continuing fund of County as shown by a note issued by them to Wayne Co. Savings Bank. JOHN F. HUM.

On motion of Supervisor Niederer the Clerk and Chairman was authorized to draw an order of the amount of \$2,140.00 in favor of the Wayne County Savings Bank, payable the 7th day of December, 1893, the same being principal and interest of the above referred note. Carried.

Moved and supported that the note referred to in Mr. Hum's resolution be placed on the Journal. Carried.

Moved and supported that the board now fix the amount of the County Treasurers Bonds. Carried.

Moved and supported that the County Treasurers bonds be fixed at Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000). Carried.

Moved and supported that the following petition of J. J. Niederer and others be referred to a special committee appointed by the Chair. Carried.

The Chair appointed Hum, Richardson and Silsby as a committee to act on the following petition.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned freeholders of the Township of Grove and Blaine, in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that application will be made to the board of supervisors of said county, at their next meeting to be held on the 24th day of January, 1893, that the following described territory to wit: Township 27 N. R. 1 W., be detached from said township of Grove, and added to the said township of Blaine.

Dated this 12th day of November, A. D. 1892.

George Fauble, Myron Dyer, Roderick Frazier, Andrew Crozen, Jacob Leightner, Wm. Peacock, George Peacock, Chas. Fauntley, Thos. Wakeley, John G. Stephen, Elmer B. Fauble, Jacob Kneth, W. C. Johnson, Frank Johnson, J. H. Hartman, J. J. Niederer, W. O. Bradford, Gustave Earnst, Gilbert Vallad, Luis Stutzenberg, Fred Hoesli, F. E. Crego, Frank W. Walker, S. B. Smith, L. G. Huxley, P. Abell, H. Fieldhouse, Fred Hosli, Seely B. Wakeley, Arthur Wakeley, J. J. Niederer.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Michigan.

Gentlemen: We the undersigned freeholders of the Township of Grove and Blaine in the County of Crawford, hereby respectfully pray that the following described territory to wit: Township 27 N. R. 1 W., may be detached from the said township of Blaine, and your petitioners hereby present a map of all the townships to be affected by the division prayed for, showing the alterations of said township.

Dated 12th day of November, A. D. 1892.

Moved and supported that the petition of Hannah and Masters for the County Abstracts for the term of 2 yr. be granted and the Chairman and Clerk be a committee to make contract for following petition. Carried.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Honorable Sir:—We will give \$20.00

per year for use of County Abstracts and will agree to keep them up in proper shape for the term of two years.

HANNAH AND MASTERS. Moved and supported that Board now adjourn till 10 A. M., Jan. 4th, 1893.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 4, 1893.

Supervisor Sherman in the Chair. Roll called and full board present. Moved and supported that the bills read be placed in the hands of the proper committee. Carried.

Moved and supported that the report of the committee on finance be laid on the table till to-morrow, at 9 A. M. Carried.

Moved and supported that the report of the Committee of Poor be placed on the table till to-morrow, at 9 A. M. Carried.

Moved and Supported that the board now adjourn till 2 P. M. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 4, 1893.

Supervisor Sherman in the Chair. Roll Called Full board present.

Moved and supported that the petition for Wolf bounty be placed in the hands of the committee of claims and accounts. Carried.

Moved and supported that the County Clerk be authorized to purchase a sufficient number of Poll Books and Tally Sheets for each Town Ships spring election, and the same from Hiling Bros. and Everard, Kalamazoo, Mich. Carried.

To the Chairman and Board of Supervisors, your special committee to whom was referred the petition of J. J. Niederer and others would recommend that the prayers of the petition be granted.

JOHN F. HUM, CHAS. SILSBY, P. W. RICHARDSON.

Moved and Supported the the report of the aforesaid committee be accepted and adopted by the following resolution.

State of Michigan, } County of Crawford. }

I the matter of the application of certain freeholders for the division and alteration of a Township.

Whereas an application has been duly made to the board of Supervisors of the county of Crawford, by George Fauble, Myron Dyer, Roderick Frazier, Andrew C. Crozen, Jacob Leightner, William Peacock, Geo. Peacock, Chas. Fauntley, Thomas Wakeley, John G. Stephen, Peter W. Stephen, Elmer B. Fauble, Jacob Kneth, H. C. Johnson, Frank Johnson, J. H. Hartman, J. M. Smith, Seely B. Wakeley, Arthur Wakeley, Leon Stephen, John J. Niederer, William O. Bradford, Gustave Earnst, Gilbert Vallad, J. Stutzenberg, Fred F. Hoesli, F. E. Crego, John J. Stephen, David Ryckman, Frank J. Walker, S. B. Smith, L. C. Huxley.

All of whom are freeholders and twelve of whom reside in the townships to be affected thereby for the division and alterations of the Township, hereafter described, and the said board having been furnished with a map of all the townships to be affected thereby, and it appearing to said board by due proof that notice in writing of such intended application signed by at least twelve freeholders of the townships, to be affected thereby, has been duly posted up and published in the manner and during the time required by law, and it also appearing to said board upon condition thereof, that said application ought to be granted.

Thereupon it is ordered and determined by the said Board that the territory described as follows to wit: Town 27 N. R. 1 W., be and the same is hereby detached from the Township of Grove, and added to the Township of Blaine, provided that such alteration shall take effect on the 31st day of March, 1893. And that the next annual Township meeting of the Township of Blaine, may be held at the Appenzell School House, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1893, and that the next annual Township meeting of the Township of Grove, may be held at the Johnson School House, in said Township of Grove, on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1893.

Adopted by Yeas and Nays; a majority of all the members elected voting therefore to Wit:

YEAS:—Wilson Hickey, P. W. Richardson, Chas. Silsby, John F. Hum, Geo. Fauble, J. J. Niederer, Benjamin Sherman and W. T. Lewis.

NAYS:—

Moved and supported that the report of the committee on County Bonds be received and acted upon separately. Carried.

Moved and supported that the bond of H. C. Thatcher be referred back to him for correction. Carried.

Moved and supported that the Bond sureties of James W. Hartwick be approved. Carried.

Moved and supported that the board now adjourn till to-morrow at 9 A. M., Jan. 4th, 1892. Not Carried.

Moved and supported that the Bond and Sureties of Thomas Wakeley be approved. Carried.

(Continued next week)



LOUIS D. VANDERVEER, One of the best known business men in Chicago, representative of the great Bradstreet Co.

HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the very beneficial results which have followed the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine in the case of myself and wife. For a year I was subject to a distressing pain at the base of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord. I lost flesh and was greatly troubled with sleeplessness. Your Nervine was highly recommended to me. My race had been so clouded that I had no confidence in the efficacy of any medicine. Yet after a few doses I experienced marked benefit; my sleeplessness disappeared, my headache was removed; my spirits and general health greatly improved. ALL THIS OCCURRED AFTER LEARNING AND WELL KNOWN PHYSICIANS PAID PRAISE. My wife taking the Nervine with the best of results.

LOUIS D. VANDERVEER. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

For sale by L. FOURNIER.

H. A. KIBBY

Military and Civilian Tailor,

Grayling, Mich.

Office in Thatcher's building, corner of Peninsula and Michigan Avenues.

It is my desire that the people of Grayling and surrounding country know where to leave their orders for clothing. I will call on you and show you some of the latest novelties in Foreign and Domestic Wear; at prices that defy competition. A first class fit is guaranteed to every customer. Call and see me, and be satisfied that I tell the truth.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE

SCHOOL LAW

243 BROADWAY N. Y. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE FREE

ELEGANT

New Upright Pianos!

Largest size, three stringed, three pedals, fine brilliant tone throughout. Complete and warranted, with plush stool and scarf for \$250.00. Terms one-half down on delivery, and balance on terms to suit.

Several good second-hand pianos on hand taken in trade, all in good playing condition 75 to 150. Terms \$25.00 down, balance terms to suit.

New organs, six octave, solid black walnut, fine tone, durable workmanship with all late improvements. The next thing to a piano in playing capacity. \$75.50 on monthly payments, or \$25.00 down and balance to suit buyer. This is a \$125.00 organ.

We also offer a variety of very good organs for \$50.00. Terms \$15.00 down and \$10.00 every three months.

Travelling agents will charge you from \$25.00 to \$100.00 more than we ask, they have to do it to pay expenses. You take no risk in dealing with us, we are near by and established and if anything is not perfectly satisfactory we are ready and willing to make it so, at all times.

It is for our interest to do so in order to build up trade in your locality. We send an instrument to any one who desires to buy, who mean business, with privilege of examination and trial before we ask a cent, and if not satisfactory we take it back without any trouble.

Every instrument warranted for five years. Let us know what you want and we will try and suit you. Write now.

THE KIMBALL AGENCY,

909 Washington Avenue, One block North of Center Avenue.

BAY CITY MICHIGAN.

H. A. SAGE, Manager.

WHEN THE BREAD IS POOR, EAT CRACKERS, EAT CRACKERS ANYWAY, EAT CRACKERS ANYWAY.

FANCY GRAHAMS, Delicious Graham Wafer, Baked in Mandoline 1 lb Packages, For Children, Invalids, Picnics & Church.

RECEPTION FLAKES, 7 Fine Flake Biscuits, New Shape, For Parties, Lunches and the Home Table.



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., ORANGE, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL. BOSTON, MASS. NEW YORK, N. Y. PHILADELPHIA, PA. ST. LOUIS, MO. CINCINNATI, OH. CLEVELAND, OH. DETROIT, MICH. KANSAS CITY, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. PORTLAND, ME. BIRMINGHAM, ALA. MEMPHIS, TENN. NASHVILLE, TENN. COLUMBIA, S. C. RICHMOND, VA. WASHINGTON, D. C. BALTIMORE, MD. PITTSBURGH, PA. CINCINNATI, OH. CLEVELAND, OH. DETROIT, MICH. KANSAS CITY, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. PORTLAND, ME. BIRMINGHAM, ALA. MEMPHIS, TENN. NASHVILLE, TENN. COLUMBIA, S. C. RICHMOND, VA. WASHINGTON, D. C. BALTIMORE, MD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE BY HANSON & BRADEN, Grayling, Mich.

GENTLEMEN, ARE YOU INIT?

MY New FALL and WINTER lines of OVERCOATING, SUITING, etc., are now ready for inspection and I will be pleased to show you all the LATEST STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON.

If you are in need of anything in my line do not fail to call and EXAMINE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES. Note but FIRST CLASS workmen employed.

H. FELDSTEIN, The Nobby Tailor, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Prison National Bank, Detroit, Mich.

CAPITAL - \$1,000,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: J. W. PALMER, Pres., F. W. HAYES, Vice Pres., N. H. ELLIOTT, JAS. D. STANDISH, A. H. BLACK, JAS. E. DAVIS, H. S. FINGBERG, A. E. F. WHITE, W. D. PRESTON, Chicago, W. R. HUNT, Saginaw, JNO. CAMPBELL, Marquette.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments.

FOR SPECIAL ACCOUNTS satisfactory terms will be given on application.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE Bought and Sold, in large or small amounts.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT For Travelers.

Correspondence solicited. F. W. HAYES, Vice Pres't.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Beginning January 16th., 1893.

I will close out my entire stock, except Groceries. These goods must be sold inside of 60 days, and at the prices I am offering them, they are sure to go.

See some of the prices given below:

Gent's all wool Underwear, former price	\$ 1.25, now \$ 0.75.
" " " " "	1.00 " 50.
Ladie's " " "	1.00 " 50.
Children's " " "	90 " 50.
" " " " "	50 " 25.
One lot of Boy's wool Half Hose, " "	25 " 15.
" Cotton " " "	15 to 25 " 7 to 15.

Do not forget our stock of BOOTS, which I am offering for less than 50 per cent off first cost. Our stock of SHOES at same discount.

Arctics & Overshoes for less than ever before offered. In Dress Goods we can save you from 40 to 50 per cent off of regular price. Corsets 25 per cent off.

Remember all sales after the above date to be for Cash or its equivalent.

Until further notice my Feed Mill will run every Thursday.

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Consisting of Toilet and Manicure Sets, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,

Work Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, JEWEL CASES, ODOR CASES, SHAVING SETS,

Music Rolls, Bonbonnières, Poems and CHRISTMAS BOOKLETS, DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

For sale by L. FOURNIER, THE DRUGGIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!

AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogenaw Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, 93 O. PALMER.

RUPTURE

CURED or NO PAY for services. Written guarantee to PERMANENTLY CURE all kinds of RUPTURE of both sexes. NO PAIN. NO OPERATION. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. For full information and Illustrated Pamphlet containing Michigan references (free). Address Dr. H. W. MARSH, or THE O. E. MILLER CO., 102-104-106 Michigan, DETROIT, MICH.

Sept 5/91

LOCAL ITEMS

Toys at Fournier's Drug Store.

Geo. L. Alexander, was in Lewiston, one day last week.

Nice Cap Honey, at Claggett & Pringle's.

R. Hanson and N. Michelson were at Lewiston, last week.

School Books, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Alexander Turner, of Lewiston, was in town, last Thursday.

Buy your clothing of Jackson & Masters.

T. E. Riley returned from a business tour to Lapeer, last Tuesday morning.

Quaker Rolled oats, at Claggett & Pringle's.

The Michigan Central is harvesting its annual ice crop at Bagley.

Call and examine Jackson & Masters new line of clothing.

Grand Army button badges can be procured by Comrades, at this office.

All kinds of Vegetables, at Claggett & Pringle's.

The time worn project to unite the two Bay Citys has been reconstituted.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Mrs. Henry Bates, of Lewiston, was visiting friends in Grayling, last week.

Pettijohn's Breakfast food, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Henry Truman went to Vanderbilt last Friday, to look after his fire sufferers.

If you want a good Meat Roast, call on Chalker and McKnight.

John K. Hanson and F. L. Barker were in Lewiston, on business one day last week.

A fine line of Dried Fruits, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell left for their home at Negaunee, last Saturday evening.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

Butterfly Cream, at Claggett & Pringle's.

P. Asbill, of Blaine has a good young fresh cow for sale. Address him at Appenzell P. O.

For Choice Pork and Beef Steaks, call on Chalker and McKnight.

Mrs. L. N. Chamberlin had the pleasure of receiving a visit from her brother, last week.

Salted and Fresh Crackers, at Claggett and Pringle's.

The frozen corpse of an unknown man, was found at Stronach, near Mauntee, last Thursday.

Plush Caps, of the latest styles, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

E. Wyckoff, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Thursday, and made us a pleasant call.

School Supplies of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drugstore.

L. Brolin has the pleasure of entertaining his son and family, of Muskegon, this week.

The finest line of Canned Goods, in town, at Claggett & Pringle's.

E. Cameron has been appointed postmaster at Prudenville, Roscommon county, Mich.

Go to Chalker and McKnight's market for all kinds of Fresh and Salt meats.

Len J. Patterson has been appointed 2d Deputy County Clerk, and John Leece 1st deputy.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin and Hardware store of A. Kraus.

A. Grouleff, has had the pleasure of entertaining a "Captain," of the Salvation Army, this last week.

We will furnish our subscribers with PETERSON'S MAGAZINE and the AVALANCHE, one year, at \$2.60 per year.

For the best grades of Family Flour, go to Claggett and Pringle's.

T. Nolen has purchased the house owned by Garrett Mead, on Michigan Avenue, and will occupy it this week.

We will furnish DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE and the AVALANCHE, to our subscribers, for one year, at \$2.60.

The stockholders of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., held their annual meeting at Lewiston, one day last week.

Jackson & Masters have the finest and largest stock of clothing in the county.

We commence the publication of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, this week. They are printed as written.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just received a fine line of Brass and China Lamps. Call and examine them.

The editor was out in the cold snap on Friday night, when the thermometer ranged from 10 to 20 degrees below zero, and froze both of his ears. He now wears them 'em in slings to keep them from drooping.—Atlanta Tribune.

Hand made Socks and Mitts, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Dr. Miller's New Heart Cure at Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell have returned from their wedding trip and gone to house-keeping in one of Mrs. J. P. Hadley's residences.

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GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE!

On Saturday January 14th., we inaugurate the greatest slaughtering of goods ever known. Every dollars worth of goods in stock will be offered at less than cost to manufacture. This will be the

SENSATIONAL SALE OF THE SEASON.

Prices will be no object. It's money we are after. We must raise a certain amount of money within the next thirty days. In order to do this we must turn our stock into cash at once. This will be a

SEVERE LOSS TO US, Selling goods

at such ruinous prices. But we cannot help it. Desperate deeds makes desperate chances. Our loss is your gain.

THIS SALE IS FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY. So if you want

Clothing, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Blankets, Shoes,

Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.,

you will save money by buying now. Don't delay! Come

early and often and get best selections.

ROSENTHAL BRO'S.

For Quotations of Prices, See Handbills.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

Exp. Mail. Accommodation

P. M. A. M.

Chicago, 8:30 9:30 p. m.

Jackson, 4:40 4:45 a. m.

A. M. P. M. A. M.

Day City, 12:40 12:50

GRAYLING, 12:45 12:55 p. m.

GRAYLING, Dep. 12:55 1:00 p. m.

Mackinaw City, 6:45 a. m. 7:00 p. m.

SOUTH.

A. M. P. M. A. M.

Mackinaw City, 7:40 11:30

GRAYLING, Arr. 10:50 2:45 a. m.

GRAYLING, Dep. 10:55 2:55

Bay City, Arr. 6:15 2:30

Detroit, Arr. 7:30 p. m. 9:00 a. m.

Jackson, 11:40 a. m. 11:40 p. m.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Grand Rapids & Indiana

RAILROAD

Direct Route to the South.

TIME CARD SEPT. 25th, 1892.

Leave Mack. City, 12:30 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 7:15 p. m.

Arr. Grand Rapids 11:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 6:30 a. m.

Kalamazoo, 12:35 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:50 a. m.

Chicago, 6:30 a. m. 10:40 a. m. 11:40 p. m.

Port Wayne, 11:40 a. m. 11:40 p. m.

Cincinnati, 6:55 a. m. 7:00 p. m.

7:15 p. m. Train has Wagner Sleeping Car to Grand Rapids, 8:00 a. m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Pullman Car to Grand Rapids, 8:30 p. m. Train Pullman Car to Grand Rapids and Steamer Grand Rapids to Chicago, ex. Sunday, 7:15 p. m. Train daily ex. Saturday.

Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at 8:00 a. m., 12:45 noon and 10:35 p. m.

For information apply to C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.

L. H. Ackerly, Agent, Mackinaw City, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich.

The National Tribune,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Is One of less than Half-a-Dozen Really

Great Family Papers in the Country.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE Published at the

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

GREAT MEN FOR SPORT.

PASTIMES OF THE NATION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVES.

Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland as Hunters and Fishermen—Grant's Fast Horses and Jackson's Cool Pipe—Lincoln Attended Theaters—Washington Enjoyed the Chase.

Presidential Amusements.

Mr. Cleveland is probably the most thoroughgoing sportsman that has ever occupied the Presidential office. At the same time the methods of hunting and fishing which he prefers are not such as are regarded with the highest approbation by experts in the use of rod and gun. He does not care to cast the fly for trout, but prefers to troll for bluefish. Quail, which afford the finest sport in the neighborhood of Washington, have never served as game for him, success with them requiring patient waiting and great delicacy. He has found it more amusing to shoot ducks from behind a blind in the Chesapeake, or to kill deer with a night light in the Adirondacks instead of stalking them by day.

President Harrison is a duck hunter. Though a poor shot, he is very fond of the sport, and he also has popped away at those water fowls in the Chesapeake. The ducks of that region have been Presidential game ever since the Gov-



WASHINGTON AT THE END OF A FOX CHASE.

ernment began. It is probable that George Washington bagged many a brace of them. In his day canvas-backs were thick in the Potomac. Subsequent Presidents have mostly taken a shot at them. It will be remembered that Mr. Harrison, three years ago, mistook a pig for a coon in the Virginia



MR. CLEVELAND TROLLING FOR BLUEFISH.

woods and killed the animal. Unfortunately, it was not a fish, but an edited pig, belonging to a colored person in that vicinity, who received payment for it from the club which was entertaining the President as its guest at the time.

Mr. Cleveland earned the reputation of being the hardest working President that the country has ever had, accord-



PRESIDENT HARRISON HUNTING DUCKS.

ing to a Washington correspondent in the Globe-Democrat. In that respect he even excelled Mr. Harrison. Nevertheless, during his term at the White House he found time for an occasional game of billiards at which he displayed expert. He is also a particularly good whist player, and puts up a strong game of poker now and then in company with a few intimate friends. He does not care much for driving, which has always been Mr. Harrison's favorite amusement. Mrs. Cleveland used to attend the famous paper-chases which amused the society of Washington when she was a bride.

Arthur a Fisherman.

President Arthur was a really scientific fisherman. Sport with rod and reel was his favorite outdoor enjoyment. On one occasion he and Gen. Sheridan went out to the Yellowstone Park to fish, hunt and camp out. They got away so far out of reach of the telegraph that the Chief Executive of the nation practically forgot the reins of government for many days. If anything serious had happened to require action by him, as might very possibly have occurred, it would have been necessary to put scouts on his trail to hunt him down. Mr. Arthur tried his best to get some fun out of his term of office, but he found it very difficult. The President is the hardest-worked man in the United States, and he can hardly take a vacation without carrying a shop with him. When Mr. Cleveland went up into the North Woods, he still remained in

some extent in harness, a line of courtesy connecting his camp where he went with the nearest telegraph office. Mr. Arthur was very fond of the theater, especially comedy, because he liked to laugh. Above all things he delighted in giving little stag dinners at the White House, to which he invited the men who talked best and were most congenial.

The billiard table on which Mr. Cleveland has played and will play again at the White House was originally purchased for President Garfield and Gen. Garfield had the present billiard-room in the basement of the Executive Mansion fitted up for that purpose, and he played there a great deal with his most particular friends. He was very fond of all kinds of games. He was a first-rate horseback rider, and held an honorary membership in the Washington Baseball Club. Before he became President he used to attend the base-ball games regularly.

President Hayes was nothing of a sport. In fact, it may fairly be said that he had no amusement whatever. He cared nothing for driving, and he was never known to play any games. He was socially disposed, however, and used to receive visitors commonly in the evening together with Mrs. Hayes.

Gen. Grant's favorite game was "Boatmen." He used to play it a great deal with Gen. Sherman and Gen. Rufus Ingalls, the latter formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. Both of these officers are still living and on the retired list. The amusement in which the hero of Appomattox found most pleasure, however, was driving. He was extremely fond of speeding over the road holding the reins of a faster trotter. Nearly every afternoon he drove out in a buggy with his feet mare "Julia." He also owned a dark bay charger named "Cincinnati."



JACKSON'S COOL PIPE.

porience with a notorious woman named Ann Royal. She edited a paper called the "Star," and made herself so offensive in various ways that she was indicted as a common scold under the old common law, and only by a very narrow squeak escaped immersion in the "ducking stool." One day she caught Mr. Tyler bathing in the Potomac and succeeded in inducing him by sitting on his clothes until he told her what she wanted. This exploit has certainly not been excelled by the doings of any of the modern-unearthed female reporters who contribute so much that is interesting to contemporary journals.

Jackson's Cool Pipe.

The favorite solace of Andrew Jackson's leisure was smoking a corn-cob pipe. He declared that no other vehicle for the absorption of tobacco smoke was so sweet and delightful. In fact, he and his wife also, during her lifetime, was addicted to the corn-cob. As will be remembered he introduced a new order of things at the White House, disdaining aristocratic refinements and doing away with the elaborate etiquette previously in vogue. His favorite sport was cock-fighting, and at home he owned a breed of birds which were regarded as invincible. Some of them he brought to Washington to fight, but much to his disgust, they were defeated.

Little is known about the diversions in which James Monroe found recreation. Jefferson sought to escape from the anxieties of government by playing the fiddle. Neither he nor Madison was a sport in any sense. John Quincy Adams was the pedestrian President and swimmer.

Gen. Washington was in his prime a great sportsman. He was particularly fond of fox hunting. In fact, he and his wife also, during her lifetime, was addicted to the corn-cob. As will be remembered he introduced a new order of things at the White House, disdaining aristocratic refinements and doing away with the elaborate etiquette previously in vogue. His favorite sport was cock-fighting, and at home he owned a breed of birds which were regarded as invincible. Some of them he brought to Washington to fight, but much to his disgust, they were defeated.

Lincoln loved Shakespeare. President Lincoln was too seriously and anxiously busy during his tenancy of the White House to indulge in many amusements. The favorite occupation of his leisure moments was reading Shakespeare. He went to the theater a good deal, especially enjoying the plays of Shakespeare. His favorite character was Falstaff, and he had a cordial personal liking for James H. Hackett, who was the greatest Falstaff this country ever produced. Their intimacy was broken up by Hackett's ambition to represent the United States abroad as a Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Lincoln did not think it proper to confer this honor upon the actor, and a break in their friendship was the result. That is the way in which presidential friendships usually end. A President can hardly venture to indulge an intimacy with anybody, because if he does so the person admitted to confidence almost invariably demands something which cannot be granted. In this respect a President of the United States is most unfortunate. Scarcely any tramp is so entirely friendless as he. Those whose friendship is most desirable shrink from approaching him lest their motives be misconstrued, and he is perpetually surrounded by a crowd of political and other sycophants. It is hardly possible for him to have a real friend.

President Pierce was enormously popular. Every day he took a regular constitutional from the White House to the Capitol along Pennsylvania avenue and back, bowing to everybody right

and left. He and his wife paid social visits regularly, quite contrary to usage, to the families of their New Hampshire friends who had clerkships in the departments, and he entertained them as guests. President Harrison, the first used to go to market early in the morning two or three times a week, and on one occasion he was caught in the rain, and left. He and his wife paid social visits regularly, quite contrary to usage, to the families of their New Hampshire friends who had clerkships in the departments, and he entertained them as guests. President Harrison, the first used to go to market early in the morning two or three times a week, and on one occasion he was caught in the rain, and left.

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stages. He lived very simply at the White House, as if on his plantation, attended by the old family slaves. He always asked visitors to take something from the sideboard in the dining-room, which was furnished with decanters as well as with a bowl of jellies in summer and a bowl of preserves in winter. In this sort of hospitality he expended nearly all his salary, which was only \$25,000. He had one remarkable exception.



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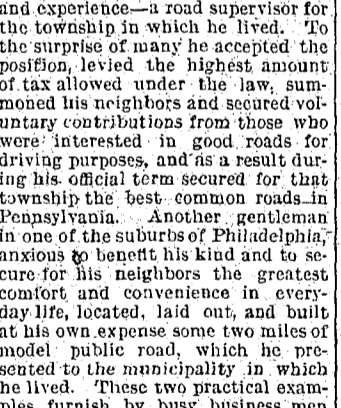
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PRESIDENT HARRISON HUNTING DUCKS.

ing to a Washington correspondent in the Globe-Democrat. In that respect he even excelled Mr. Harrison. Nevertheless, during his term at the White House he found time for an occasional game of billiards at which he displayed expert. He is also a particularly good whist player, and puts up a strong game of poker now and then in company with a few intimate friends. He does not care much for driving, which has always been Mr. Harrison's favorite amusement. Mrs. Cleveland used to attend the famous paper-chases which amused the society of Washington when she was a bride.

Arthur a Fisherman.

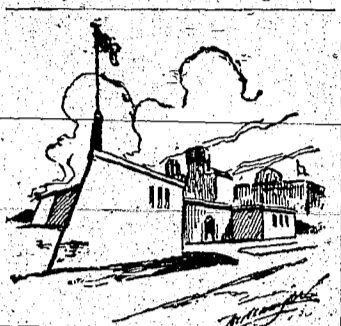
President Arthur was a really scientific fisherman. Sport with rod and reel was his favorite outdoor enjoyment. On one occasion he and Gen. Sheridan went out to the Yellowstone Park to fish, hunt and camp out. They got away so far out of reach of the telegraph that the Chief Executive of the nation practically forgot the reins of government for many days. If anything serious had happened to require action by him, as might very possibly have occurred, it would have been necessary to put scouts on his trail to hunt him down. Mr. Arthur tried his best to get some fun out of his term of office, but he found it very difficult. The President is the hardest-worked man in the United States, and he can hardly take a vacation without carrying a shop with him. When Mr. Cleveland went up into the North Woods, he still remained in

FLORIDA'S STATE BUILDING.

One of the Most Peculiar Structures in Jackson Park.

Three hundred years ago the foundations of a Spanish fort were laid within the confines of St. Augustine, Fla. At the present moment work is progressing on a building patterned after it in every detail, and which, when completed, will be the State's representative structure at the World's Columbian Exposition. Old Fort San Marco, now Fort Marion, is the historic fortress which has stood the storms of battle and the elements for so many hundred years. Its pygmy counterpart in the Exposition grounds will have become dust within a space of time which would not add one dingier shade to the massive stones frowning from the sea wall of St. Augustine upon the blue, dancing waves of the Atlantic.

Fort San Marco was commenced by the Spaniards in 1532, and was 164 years in building. It is built of coquina quarried on Anastasia Island, and occupies the north end of a sea nearly one mile in length. This wall is built of the same material as the fort, and at its south end are barracks for the United States soldiery stationed at St. Augustine.



THE FLORIDA BUILDING—OLD FORT MARION.

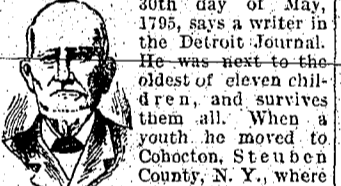
The work of building the fort fell upon negro slaves, Indians and prisoners of war. Evergreen laid in it represented the misery of tolling, suffering humanity during a period of a century and a half. When completed, however, it was considered a masterpiece. While in the possession of the British it was considered the prettiest fort in the king's dominions. Of this grand fortress, with its mounds, bastions, drawbridges, frowning bastions and its mysterious dungeons in which, years ago, two skeletons were found in cages, Margaret Deland says: "There is no watch now; the fort has nothing to fear. Visitors come and go, or down in the grass-grown moat a thin, white donkey wanders about, cropping hungrily at the tufted thistles that stand in the angles of the bar-bican or crowd like sentinels around a stone which may have tumbled from the ramparts." The offensive attitude of these thistles, brave in green and silver and with pink cockades, is the only warlike thing about the peaceful fort.

As the building approaches completion its peculiar outlines make it a prominent feature of the north end of the Exposition grounds.

FIFTY-SIX YEARS IN MICHIGAN.

Timothy Dewey, of Concord, Who Drilled Concord Can boast of containing one of the oldest inhabitants of the State of Michigan. Timothy Dewey was born in Rutland, Vt., on the 30th day of May, 1795, says a writer in the Detroit Journal. He was next to the oldest of eleven children, and survives them all. When a youth he moved to Cohasset, Steuben County, N. Y., where he was drafted, drilled and equipped for the war of 1812, and was about to be called into active service when the war was brought to an end. On Aug. 13, 1819, he married Sallie Flint, and for their wedding tour took a journey of twenty-five miles on horseback to attend a Methodist quarterly meeting. In the spring of 1836 he came to Michigan. He walked from Detroit to Jackson, and after taking up a claim of 300 acres and building, alone, a log house, he moved his family here in the fall of the same year. Here he has lived since, and has cleared up farms for several of his children. From boyhood he has always been an ardent Methodist, and was regularly seen taking his family of twelve children to meeting with a team of oxen. He has taken great pride in the education of his children, and all have been sent to Albion College. He is now in his 95th year, is occasionally able to attend meetings, and can still do a share of the farm work. He last fall husked over 100 bushels of corn.

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TIMOTHY DEWEY.

Animals with Human Voices. A species of crow in India, has a note which exactly resembles the human voice in loud laughing. The laughing jacks, when warning his feathered mates that daybreak is at hand, utters a cry resembling a group of boys shouting, whooping and laughing in a wild chorus. The nightjar has a cry like one lamenting in distress. Among birds that have the power of imitation the parrot is the best; but, as a matter of fact, its voice is decidedly inferior to that of the mynah, a species of starling. Curiously enough, the male speaks in a high, clear tone, like that of a child, while the female has a gruff voice. Another bird, the morepork of Australia, is frequently heard vehemently demanding "more pork," in a clear, stentorian voice. The whip-poor-will also demands his punishment in a distinct imitation of the human voice, and the command of the guinea fowl to "come back" could easily be mistaken for a human voice. Coming to quadrupeds, the cries of none approach more closely that of the human voice than those of seals when lamenting the loss or capture of their young. The cry of a wounded hare resembles that of a child in distress.

Wood Concrete.

A new wood concrete, according to the Bautechnische Zeitschrift, has been invented in Germany. Shavings and planing-mill chips, either of common or fancy goods, which may be stained before use if desired, are mixed with cheese, or, rather, casein, calcined magnesite, limestone, glycerine, silicate of soda, and a little linseed oil, and this queer mass is forced by hydraulic pressure into boards, where it is allowed to harden. When dry the composition is strong and solid, and can be sawn, planed, polished and varnished. It is expected that it will be found useful as an "ornament" in the shape of panels, or as a covering for entire wall surfaces.

Mimicking Nature.

Artificial grass for the grounds of seaside cottages is one of the industries of Manchester, England. A new wood concrete, according to the Bautechnische Zeitschrift, has been invented in Germany. Shavings and planing-mill chips, either of common or fancy goods, which may be stained before use if desired, are mixed with cheese, or, rather, casein, calcined magnesite, limestone, glycerine, silicate of soda, and a little linseed oil, and this queer mass is forced by hydraulic pressure into boards, where it is allowed to harden. When dry the composition is strong and solid, and can be sawn, planed, polished and varnished. It is expected that it will be found useful as an "ornament" in the shape of panels, or as a covering for entire wall surfaces.

the timber line, to escape the buffet only to die of starvation.

On behalf of the buffalo, now almost tradition—it is proper that the persons who are trailing the final representatives of the race through the canyons of Colorado should be denounced, not alone as mercenary and unworthy sportsmen, but contemptible vandals.

Dust, Upolstery and Disease.

Householders in furnishing would do well to remember that the ordinary practice of covering a floor with carpet is not without its disadvantages, even its dangers. The particles which give substance to the pure search light of a sunbeam as it penetrates the window pane are of the most varied character. Harmless as are very many of them, there are many more possessed of true morbid energy and capable of almost unlimited multiplication. Anyone can see therefore how, when sheltered in dusty woollen hangings, chair upholstery and carpets, they render these articles veritable harbors of disease. The less we have of such the better, especially in bed-rooms. Some practical deductions naturally suggest themselves and carpets, it is but rational that they should, as a rule, consist of the smoother and harder fabrics which will bear thorough and frequent brushing. If thicker floor-cloths and rugs be used, they should be such in size and arrangement that they can be readily taken up and beaten. It is but part of the same argument to say that as much of the floor as possible should be either varnished, or laid with oil-cloth, so as to allow of frequent cleansing. Cane and leather, for a like reason, are incomparably superior to the richest upholstery when it comes to speak of general furniture. Some observations may be made in making these observations we treat this matter too much as a hobby. Only one circumstance, however, is required in order to convince any such of their real and practical significance, and that is the actual presence of infectious disease. When this appears, all forms of cumbersome comfort in the apartment must give place, not merely to a freer and simpler arrangement, but even to bare, sunlit and airy desolation.—London Lancet.

Mounted Duel with Lasso.

"I witnessed a strange duel in Argentina a few years ago," said Francis M. Wakeley to a Globe-Democrat man. "Two rancheros were enamored of the same dark-eyed senorita. Now when your South American is hit by the blind archer he is hit hard. He is not satisfied to visit his charmer one evening in the week and give up the rest of his life to his rival. If he catches another admirer hanging around the house of his innamorata there is apt to be trouble and work for the priest and undertaker. The two signing swallows in question had agreed to settle by a duel with the lasso which should wed the damsel. A hundred piratical-looking cowpunchers assembled to witness the fray. The rivals appeared mounted on mettlesome mustangs, each with a long, powerful lariat of tough bull-hide. They were both experts with the lasso, and their horsemanship was a marvel. They approached within forty or fifty yards of each other, then began to maneuver for a deciding cast. After several feints the lariat of the younger of the rivals went whizzing through the air so swiftly that the eye could scarce follow it. The other sunk his spurs deep into his mustang. The animal shot forward just in time to save his master from the deadly noose, and as he did so the second lasso rose into the air and settled around the shoulders of the man who missed, pinning his arms to his sides as in a vise. He jerked his head out of his saddle. His successful rival drew him to him, hand over hand, half lifted him from the ground by the tenuous thong and put a bullet squarely between his eyes. He then turned and rode directly to the hacienda, where lived the cause of this barbaric scene. She mounted behind him, and he came galloping back, swinging his sombrero."

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A BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL.

Will Be the Handsomest Building in America.

The cathedral of St. John the Divine, the corner stone of which has been laid in New York, is to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the new world, and perhaps as exquisite as any that have been erected anywhere in modern ages. It has often been asked what the cathedral and the grounds will cost when completed, but that is something that no man can tell. When pressed for an answer it is said that the total cost will not be less than \$7,000,000 and may be more than \$10,000,000. It is very doubtful whether the cathedral completed will be ready for dedication under fifteen years.

Some idea of its size may be gained from a description of its dimensions. Its total length will be 520 feet, its front width 192 feet, the height of the towers 248 feet, the height of the central lantern, which will be at the topmost point of the structure, 445 feet, and the height of the interior dome 253 feet. A building of this size will contain easily not far from 10,000 persons.

The first part of the structure to be built is to be the choir and ambulatory, and this is so large that it will contain easily 1,500; its height is 154 feet, and height of its tower 100 feet. It is larger than most of the churches in New York City. It is so large that a dozen ordinary dwelling houses in New York could easily be contained within its limits, and yet, in comparison with the cathedral, of which it is ultimately to be the choir, it bears the same proportions that an ordinary extension or single story does to a dwelling house. It will cost nearly \$1,000,000, and, if no other part of the cathedral were ever to be built, the choir of itself would be esteemed an exquisite architectural structure, perhaps the finest in New York, and the subject of as much professional interest as is the much discussed and admired Trinity Church of Boston.



THE CATHEDRAL COIN.

World's Fair Half-dollar Which Sells for a Dollar.

The Columbian half-dollar which the illustration below illustrates has an origin and a probable destiny that Harper's Young People thinks will be unique. Several months ago the directors of the Columbian World's Fair applied to Congress for the appropriation of ten millions of dollars toward the expenses of the gigantic enterprise that they had undertaken. After a long debate an act was passed that gave the World's Fair five millions of dollars, and the directors

of the fair agreed to take the amount in silver half-dollars, which coin would be the price of admission to the fair. So great, however, is the interest in the event the minting of this coin commemorates, that it is probable that none of these coins will be in circulation for a long time to come, and that a great many of them will never be in circulation, as they will be held by collectors and others, who will prize them as souvenirs. The World's Fair people are selling half-dollars at one dollar apiece; and as there are, perhaps, some millions of coins who will be glad to keep the coin as a souvenir, the fair is likely to make a very considerable profit on the nation's contribution.



COLUMBIAN HALF-DOLLAR.

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Pronunciation.

Linguists tell us that the pronunciation is slowly but steadily changing. Sometimes it is going further and further away from the orthography. For example, either and neither are getting to have in their first syllable the long i sound instead of the long e sound which they had once. Sometimes it is being modified to agree with the orthography; for example, the older pronunciation of again to rhyme with men, and of been to rhyme with pin, in which I was carefully trained as a boy, seemed to me to be giving way before a pronunciation in exact accord with the spelling, again to rhyme with pain, and been to rhyme with seen. These two illustrations are from the necessarily circumscribed experience of a single observer, and the observation of others may not bear me out in my opinion; but though the illustrations fall to the ground, the main assertion, that pronunciation is changing, is indisputable.

Biblical Items.

The Sabbath day's journey of the Jews was 2,000 yards, the traditional distance from the end of the Ark of the Covenant to the farther side of the Israelites' camp, where they had made a stop in the wilderness, the point where the Sabbath law was given.

Noble They Were.

Nearly every State in this country was represented in the 100 old army nurses that were present at the late Grand Army Encampment at Washington.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

John and Johnnie that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

Tea-Table Talk.

PAPER hustles belong in the waist basket.—New Orleans Picayune.

An obtuse angle—fishing for compliments.—Union County Standard.

A comet crushed to earth will not rise again.—New Orleans Picayune.

An ear of corn is supposed to be attentive to the corn's talk.—Boston Courier.

The crockery trust is broken. It ran up against the servant girls' trust.—Texas Siftings.

"Mamma," said Johnny, "if I swallowed a thermometer would I die by degrees?"—Boston Post.

"Talk about your transformations! We have seen a square man turn round."—Yonkers Gazette.

Many a man who will light if you kick his dog, lets his wife carry in all the wood.—Itam's Horn.

Recourse for a domestic broil: First catch the hair on your husband's coat-collar.—Boston Gazette.

You never could persuade a horse-car driver that women know enough to vote.—Somerville Journal.

The race question at present pertains not so much to immigration as to the America cup.—Philadelphia Record.

As there are no railroads in the other world, Mr. Gould has probably seized the toboggan slide.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The winter girl who is described as dressed to kill would doubtless be classified as a form of slay-belle.—Washington Star.

No charge to

